



LADIES CARRY OUT SOFTBALL SCHEDULE DESPITE ADVERSE WEATHER

Cardinals Upset Baby Panthers: Florinhases Give Gallant Display

Overcoming the difficulties of playing on a rain-soaked pitch, the Ladies' completed their usual three-game programme at the Kowloon Football Club last Sunday. The Chinese Baseballers went to bat against the Filigree Club, in the first of the Men's senior fixtures, but a heavy downpour in the middle of the very first frame made further play impossible. In the second division, one fixture was postponed owing to the failure of the Royal Scots and the Central Britishers to turn out for their match, but the other three games on the card were decided under very poor ground conditions.

Taking the field in the first of the ladies' games, the Wildcats ran into an early lead when they tallied four times in the first frame and three in the second. Nothing daunted the Ramblerettes, after tallying once in the first, staged a five-run rally to draw within a single tally of the Wildcats in the third. From then on, though, the powerful Wildcats played heads-up ball to halt the opposition scoring while staging a thirteen-run merry-go-round, to put the game in the bag, in the sixth session.

NUMEROUS ERRORS

The state of the pitch was not conducive to good fielding as the Wildcats' nine and the Ramblerettes' eleven miscues testify. The only extra base clouts of the game were a homer and a double by Lily Mar who, together with sister Mary, led the winners' slingers parade.

Thelma Colaco hurled excellent ball to concede but three singles, while fanning four and walking three. Ramblerette hurler Harry Jorge tried hard to stem the Wildcats' pounding attack with little success although it must be admitted that her teammates gave her little support.

PERSEVERING FLORINHAS

Although it was obvious that the Wahoos were giving them a lot of help, the Florinhases gave their best display to date in holding the Green Owls to ten tallies in a full seven inning fracas.

"The Green Owls" successful attempt to make the opposition look good at the expense of their own batting averages was most commendable and could not but have an encouraging effect on the persevering Florinhases.

Theresa Noronha was in fine form on the mound and, apart from a slashing single by Socorro Sequeira, did not look like ever being hit. Jackie Anderson proffered sound support behind the pan and handled thirteen chances without error. Yvonne Yolle, at the initial sack, also had a busy day without putting a foot wrong.

Outstanding for the Florinhases was Lily Sequeira who guarded the first station in faultless style. L. Foster at the Windy Alley was a great improvement over previous custodians of this slot while Lily Rosario, deputising for Lily Silva on the mound, fielded numerous bunts to register six assists and one put-out.

BATTLE-ROYAL

The Cardinals and Baby Panthers staged a battle-royal that ended in favour of the former by the narrow margin of 14 tallies to 13. Overcoming an early Panther lead, the Redbirds hung on grimly to hold a bare margin despite a Panther rally in the final frame that was good for three markers.

Betty Fitzgerald, paced the hitters with four-in-five but could not reproduce the fielding form that she displayed when helping the Ramblerettes against the Wildcats.

Trips were clouted by Hilda Soares and Celeste Gutierrez while doubles were credited to "Granma" Hutchinson, Theresa Marques and Lelia Xavier.

Babida, contrary to earlier reports, turned out to pitch for the Redbirds but, despite winning the decision, did not show her usual effectiveness.

TEN-FRAME TUSSLE

Opening the junior loop card, the Royal Air Force nosed through

QUADRANGULAR RUGBY TOURNAMENT

NAVY BEAT POLICE: PAUL HURT

The ROYAL NAVY, champions in the Quadrangular Rugby Tournament, completed their fixtures when they beat POLICE yesterday afternoon at Causeway Bay ground by three tries (9 points) to a drop goal (4 points), after leading 6-4 at the interval.

Paul, of the Navy, sustained a nasty kick on the leg just before the interval and was unable to carry on.

Ground conditions were poor and most of the players were constantly slipping.

Royal Navy from the very start attacked and were soon rewarded, when Paul scored a try. Police at this stage were playing a fine game and Wright-Nooth scored a drop goal.

NAVY PRESS

Navy kept up pressure and Paul was seen in a very nice run down the centre, before he was brought down. Police were constantly being hammered in their half, and five minutes before the interval, Paul collided and was carried off the field.

The Police in the second half had as much of the game as their opponents and play was confined to midfield. McGill failed to convert a try for the Navy.

Morahan, Paul, McGill and Watson were the most outstanding players for the winners.

Taylor, Fay and Wright-Nooth were the only players who impressed for the losers.

The teams:

ROYAL NAVY:— Lt. Morahan; Bowden, Paul, Honeywill, McGill; Carter, Rutherford; Winter, Watson, Manfield; Eager, Palmer; Poole, King and Stockham.

POLICE:—Wilson; Taylor, Dingdale, Fay, Reynolds; Morrison, Jackson; Wright-Nooth, Cullinan, Jenner; Oakley, Lewis; Rose, Lines and Hogarth.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

LADIES' LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Ptg.
Canuckettes	9	0	1,000
Wildcats	8	1	839
Wahoos	9	2	818
Panthers	5	5	545
Cardinals	5	6	455
Ramblerettes	3	8	273
Florinhases	1	9	100
Chung Hwa	0	10	000

FIRST DIVISION

	Won	Lost	Ptg.
H.K.C.C.	7	2	778
St. Joseph's	7	2	778
Indians	6	3	667
Acycles	5	4	600
Recreo Aces	4	3	571
C.B.C.	3	4	429
Filipinos	1	7	125
Canucks	0	9	000

SECOND DIVISION

	Won	Lost	Ptg.
Chung Hwa	7	0	1,000
V.R.C.	5	1	833
R.A.F.	6	2	750
Recreo Bees	6	3	667
Cosmopolitan	5	3	625
South China	4	3	571
Liga Portuguesa	3	4	429
Royal Scots	3	4	429
6th R.A.	2	7	222
Central British	1	7	125
Royal Engineers	0	7	000

HONG LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Ptg.
Wayfoong	3	0	1,000
Shell Oilers	3	1	750
Texaco	3	1	750
Lacas	2	1	667
Chartered Bank	1	1	500
Cables	0	4	000
Greenspots	0	4	000

C.C.C. TEAMS FOR SATURDAY

The following have been selected to represent the C.C.C. on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 2 p.m.

1st XI (League, Away):—E. Zimmerman (Capt.), P. J. Billimoria, A. B. Hamson, A. J. Hulse, A. Hung, A. K. Imaali, E. A. Lee, F. J. Mitchell, W. Hong Sling, G. Souza, J. L. Young Saye. Reserve:—T. H. Edgar.

2nd XI (Friendly Home):—A. M. Omar (Capt.), N. Broadbridge, H. Esmail, H. G. Foreman, C. W. Lam, J. W. Leonard, S. Leonard, T. Lock, O. M. Omar, U. M. Omar, W. K. Way. Reserve:—L. Choa.

ANNUAL RACING CARNIVAL

ENTRIES FOR SECOND DAY

2-12.00 Noon—Foothill Cup—Winner \$1,000. Second \$350. Third \$250. A Handicap for China Ponies Jockey Allowance. Entrance \$10. One and a Quarter Miles.

Burfell, Climber, Confusion Bay, Dupont Bay, Eve of Harvest, Eve of Heaven, Gay Star, Glossylight, Happy Eve, Mount Hope Bay, Navylight, O-Lan, Racylight, Spicylight, White Diamond.

Burfell, Climber, Confusion Bay, Dupont Bay, Eve of Harvest, Eve of Heaven, Gay Star, Glossylight, Happy Eve, Mount Hope Bay, Navylight, O-Lan, Racylight, Spicylight, White Diamond.

All proceeds will go to the Bomber Fund.

CHARITY SOFTBALL

The following have been selected to represent the Ladies' Softball League in a match against Kowloon Football Club, at 2.15 p.m. on Monday.

Theresa Noronha and Jackie Anderson; Mary Ng and Dot Louie; Lily Mar; Celeste Marques; Gloria Mar; Irene Castilho; Irene Pereira; Betty Fitzgerald; Theresa Marques; Utility-Yvonne Yolle.

All proceeds will go to the Bomber Fund.

INTERPORT HOCKEY TRIAL SATURDAY

FIXTURES FOR HOME FOOTBALL

LONDON, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—The following are the football fixtures for Saturday, January 25:

LONDON CUP
Chelsea v. Brentford; Crystal Palace v. Fulham; Queen's P.R. v. Aldershot; Clapton O. V. Reading; Tottenham v. Millwall; Westham v. Arsenal.

LEAGUE—SOUTH
Portsmouth v. Bournemouth; Southend v. Brighton; Watford v. Southampton.

MIDLAND CUP
Luton v. Northampton; Mansfield v. Lincoln; Notts F. v. Leicestershire; Walsall v. West Brom.

COMBINED COUNTIES CUP
Semi-final
Leeds v. Huddersfield.

LANCASHIRE CUP
Blackpool v. Manchester C.; Burnley v. Everton; Manchester U. v. Bolton; New Brighton v. Chester.

NORTH REGIONAL
Barnsley v. Bradford C.; Chesterfield v. Middlesbrough; Doncaster v. Rotherham; Liverpool v. Oldham; Newcastle v. Sheffield Wed.; Rochdale v. Crewe; Stockport v. Southport; York v. Hull.

SOUTH REGIONAL
Cardiff v. Swansea; Stoke v. Notts C.

OTHER MATCH
Scottish F.A. v. Army XI.

SWIMMING EXHIBITION

By Japanese

A Swimming Exhibition by Japanese swimmers will be held on Thursday, Jan. 23, at 2 p.m. in the European YMCA Swimming Bath. An entrance fee of \$1.00 (including Entertainment Tax) for spectators will be charged. Half of the proceeds will be given to charity.

The following are also requested to attend:—E. Fowler, Jesbir Singh, R. Marques, Sgt. Waldron, B. I. Bickford, J. Gonsalves, R. J. Reed, Capt. Kampta Parsad. Members of the Selection Committee are Lieut. J. P. Gunnar, R.N., Capt. Cartwright-Taylor, R.E., K. Hussain (Civilians) and V. M. Benwell (Hon. Secretary).

SPORTING FIXTURES TODAY

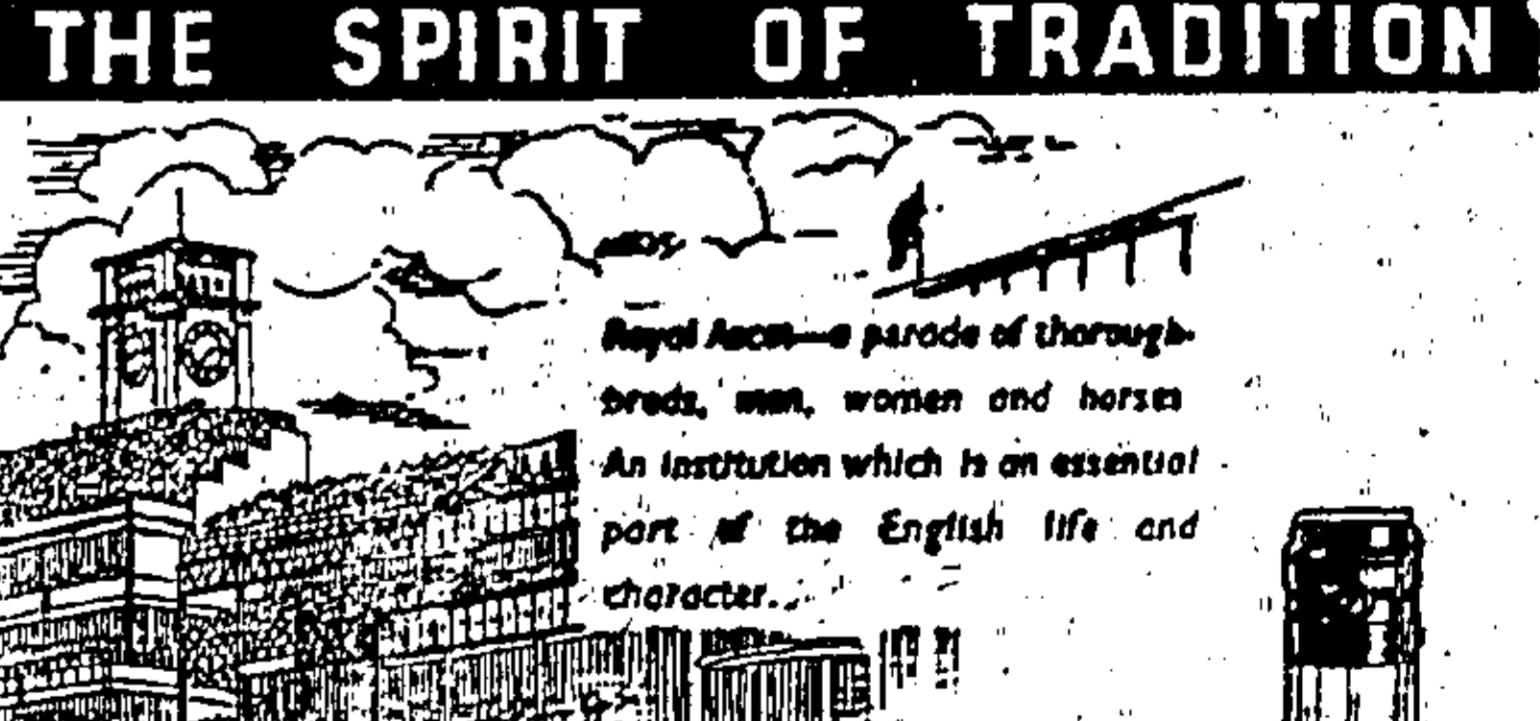
SWIMMING—Exhibition Swim by members of Rikkyo University team (European Y. M. C. A. pool) 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25

CRICKET—"A" Division: Civil Service C.C. v. Craggengow; Kowloon C.C. v. University; Indian R.C. v. Recrelo, "B" Division: Recrelo v. Kowloon C.C.; University v. Civil Service C.C.

FOOTBALL—First Division: Police v. Sing Tao (Boundary Street), 4 p.m.; Kowloon v. St. Joseph's (Kowloon), 4 p.m.; Second Division: Service Corps v. Middlesex (Sookkunpo) 4 p.m.; Kit Chee v. Royal Scots (Caroline Hill), 2.30 p.m.; Kowloon v. Ordinance (Kowloon), 2.30 p.m.; Engineers v. A.S.A. (Military), 2.30 p.m.

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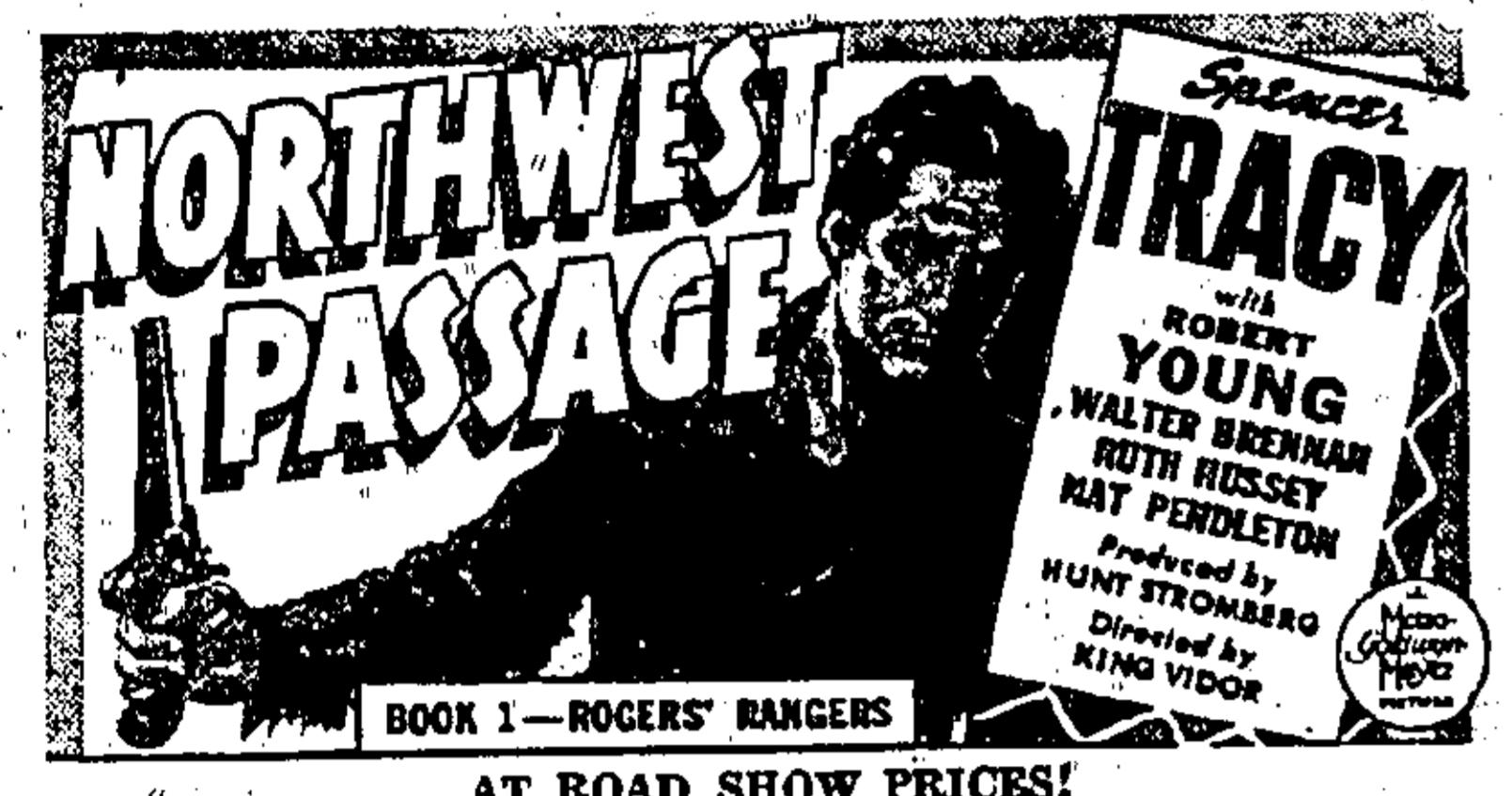
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• SATURDAY •



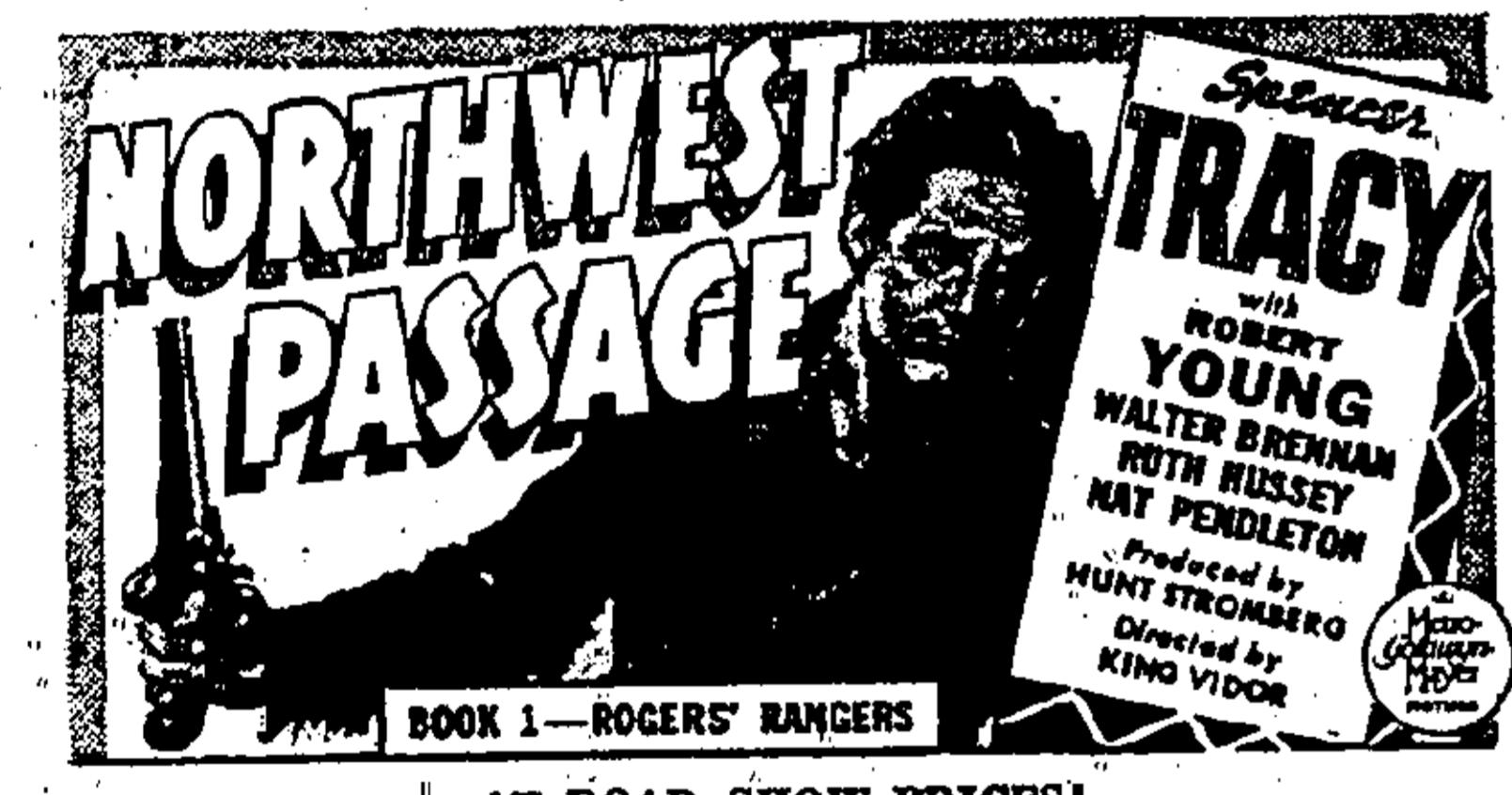
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• TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY •
A FINE CAST IN A HILARIOUS COMEDY!
"BROTHER RAT AND A BABY"
PRISCILLA LANE • WAYNE MORRIS • JANE BRYAN
A Warner Bros. Comedy-Hit!

Det.-Sgt. Lobb, for many years personal bodyguard to the late Mr. Neville Chamberlain, has returned to Scotland Yard to take up duties with the "Special Branch." Sgt. Lobb accompanied Mr. Chamberlain to Berchtesgaden in 1938.

Gen. Sir Alexander Godley, who commanded the New Zealand Forces, told a luncheon gathering that he was proud now to command a platoon of the Home Guard.

COMING EVENTS

JAN.
23—Tides: High 6.40 a.m. and 6.42 p.m. Low 12.37 a.m. and 11.02 p.m. Sunrise: 7.05 a.m.; Sunset: 6.05 p.m. H.K. Y's Men's Club, Tiffin Meeting, 1 p.m.

Grand Concert, Lecture Room, Stonecutters, for British Troops, 2.30 p.m.

Volunteer Nursing Detachment, Advanced Course, Military Hospital, 3 p.m.

Volunteer Officers' Mess' Meeting, No. 5 Hut, St. John's Place, 6.15 p.m. Victoria Chess Club, Gloucester Hotel, 5 p.m.

Kowloon Chess Club, Peninsula Hotel, 5.30 p.m.

A.R.P. Mobile Exhibition, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.

St. Andrew's Working Party (Medical), 10 a.m.

24—Tides: High 8.04 a.m. and 7.07 p.m. Low 1.37 a.m. and 12.07 p.m.

Sunrise: 7.05 a.m.; Sunset: 6.06 p.m. ladies' Working Party (B.W.O.P.), Govt. House, 9 a.m.—12 noon.

Asia Lands, Ltd., annual meeting, Mercantile Bank Bldg., 2nd floor, Club, 8.15 p.m.

Old Cheltonian annual dinner, H.K. Hotel, Queen's College, Prize Day, 11 a.m. 12.30 p.m.

Demonstration by A.R.P., Peak School, 5.45 p.m.

Y.M.C.A.: "Twelfth Night," 9.15 p.m.

Volunteer Nursing Detachment, First Aid Lecture, P.W.D. Board Room, 5.45 p.m.; Practical Class, 5 p.m.

Christ Church: Annual Meeting of Guild of Martha and Mary, 6 p.m.

H.K. University, Science Society, Lecture on "The Physics of the Weather" by Mr. G. S. P. Heywood, 8.30 p.m.

25—Tides: High 9.06 a.m. and 7.53 p.m. Low 2.24 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Sunrise: 7.04 a.m.; Sunset: 6.07 p.m. Queen's College Prize Day, 11 a.m. St. Andrew's Society, Burns' Dinner, Peninsula Hotel, 7.45 p.m.

26—Tides: High 9.49 a.m. and 8.45 p.m. Low 3.04 a.m. and 1.47 p.m.

Sunrise: 7.04 a.m.; Sunset: 6.08 p.m. Claims against estate of Charlotte Elizabeth Hastings due.

Y.M.C.A.: Discussion Group, 8 p.m.

27—Tides: High 10.27 a.m. and 9.27 p.m. Low 3.39 a.m. and 2.38 p.m.

Sunrise: 7.04 a.m.; Sunset: 6.09 p.m. Y.M.C.A.: Whist Drive, 8.30 p.m.

Ladies' Working Party (B.W.O.P.), Govt. House, 8 a.m.—12 noon.

28—Tides: High 11.03 a.m. and 10.08 p.m. Low 4.13 a.m. and 3.17 p.m.

Sunrise: 7.04 a.m.; Sunset: 6.09 p.m. H.K. Rotary Club, Tiffin Meeting, 1 p.m.

29—Tides: High 11.36 a.m. and 10.42 p.m. Low 4.47 a.m. and 3.57 p.m.

Sunrise: 7.04 a.m.; Sunset: 6.10 p.m. Ladies' Working Party (B.W.O.P.), Govt. House, 8 a.m.—12 noon.

H.K. Committee for Student Relief, Charity Bazaar, St. Paul's College, Pedder Hill.

30—Tides: High 12.08 p.m. and 11.14 p.m. Low 5.17 a.m. and 4.29 p.m.

Sunrise: 7.03 a.m.; Sunset: 6.11 p.m. H.K. Y's Men's Club, Tiffin Meeting, 1 p.m.

H.K. Committee for Student Relief, Charity Bazaar, St. Paul's College, Pedder Hill.

DANCER'S DEATH MYSTERY

Sir Bernard Spilsbury travelled to Brighton after being summoned by Det-Supt. Pelling, Chief of Brighton C.I.D., to help to solve the mystery of the death of Mrs. Jack Buckley, the dancer.

After a long conference with Sir Bernard and with Mrs. Buckley's son, who is in the Air Force, Supt. Pelling said:

"We must now definitely enter the theory of foul play. There are many difficult features in the case, the most puzzling of which is the nature of Mrs. Buckley's injuries. Everything now depends on Sir Bernard's report."

EXAMINATION OF WINDOW
Mrs. Buckley lived in a block of modern flats in Western-road, where she conducted a dancing academy and club, and Sir Bernard spent considerable time examining a window from which she is believed to have fallen to the ground below. He then went to the borough mortuary, where he conducted a post mortem examination.

Mrs. Buckley was to have been remarried on Nov. 23 to Mr. Bryan MacCusworth, an Air Ministry inspector, Beechwood-avenue, Brighton.

He was in Birmingham at the time of the tragedy.

Shortly before her death Mrs. Buckley had given a party at her dance club in celebration of her coming wedding. She disappeared from the party shortly before midnight. When a search was made she was found dead beneath an open window of the building.

Radio Programmes

HONGKONG

Z On Wavelengths of 353 metres (845 k.c.) 31.49 metres (9.52 megacycles).

RACHMANINOFF RHAPSODY ON A THEME OF PAGANINI

Local Newsletter

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Tchaikovsky—Overture "Romeo and Juliet."

Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

12.52 Two Songs by Oscar Natke (Bass).

Pilgrim's Song (Tchaikovsky); Myself When Young (from "In a Persian Garden")—Liza Lehmann.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Leslie Hutchinson (Vocal) and Roy Fox and His Orchestra.

Fox-Trots—These Foolish Things (from "Spread it abroad"); The Touch of your Lips—Roy Fox and His Orchestra. Whenever I Think of You (Woods)—Leslie Hutchinson (Vocal) at the Piano. Fox-Trots—Wah-Hoo! I've A Muggin'—Roy Fox and His Orchestra. Afterglow (Stillman and Others); The Way You Look Tonight (from "Swing Time")—Leslie Hutchinson (Vocal) at the Piano. Fox-Trots—When My Dream Boat Comes Home; I Stumbled Over Love—Roy Fox and His Orchestra.

1.30 Reuter and Hugby Pres., Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Reginald Dixon at the Organ.

Dixon Hits No. 7—Intro: Lost, Lovely Lady; The Glory of Love.

Dixon Hits No. 18—Intro: It looks like rain in Cherry Blossom Lane.

The greatest mistake of my life; Wake up and live; You're here, you're there; Ten pretty girls; Love is good for anything that's all you.

1.55 Hawaiian Selections.

Down in Walkiki (Archer); My Hawaiian Song of Love (Davis and Aks); Eddie's Hawaiian Orchestra.

Maybe It's the Moon (Whiting); Rock Me in a Cradle of Kauai (Wendling)—Frank Ferera's Hawaiian Trio.

Song of the Islands (Charles King); Let E Hula (Noble) — Mike Hanapi and the Ilima Islanders.

2.15 Close down.

1.00 Close down.

Singers on Parade—Sam Costa, Helen Clare, Paula Green, George Barclay, Pat Hyde, and Others. Guitar—There's Only Five Bullets in My Old Six Shooter; Prairie Romeo—Bob Malin and His Guitar. Organ—River Reveries—Intro: Swanee River; Blue Danube; Old Father Thames—Quentin MacLean.

9.00 London Relay—The News and News Commentary.

9.30 Rachmaninoff—Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini for Piano and Orchestra, Op. 43.

Sergi Rachmaninoff (Piano) with Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

9.53 A Programme of Spanish Music.

Seven Popular Spanish Songs (Falla) — Conchita Supervia (Mezzo-Soprano) with Piano acc. Granada—Spanish Suite (Albeniz); Cordoba (Albeniz) — Orquesta Odeon. La Zingarella (Paisiello)—Conchita Supervia (Mezzo-Soprano) with Orchestra Goyescas—Intermezzo (Granados) — Pablo Casals (Cello) with Piano.

10.10 Light Orchestral Music.

Falling Leaves — Concert Arrangement (Kennedy Carr) — Ambrose and His Orchestra. Cavalcade of Martial Songs (arr. Nichols) — New Mayfair Novelty Orchestra. Geraldo's Lighting Hit Switch — Geraldo and His Orchestra.

10.30 Musical Comedy Selections.

"Peter Pan" Selection (John Crook) — The London Palladium Orchestra.

"Sunny Side Up" — Vocal Gems (Henderson and Others); "The Love Parade" — Vocal Gems (Scherzinger) — Light Opera Company with Orchestra.

"Toad of Toad Hall" — Selection (Fraser-Simson) — New Mayfair Orchestra.

11.00 Close down.

SHORT WAVE DAVENTRY

Wavelengths
G.S.G. 17.79 b.c. (16.86 m.)
G.S.B. 9.51 m. (31.5 m.)
G.S.H. 21.47 m.c. (31.97 m.)
G.S.O. 15.18 m.c. (19.79 m.)

NEWS IN ENGLISH

Transmission I—News Summary

4.00 p.m.

Full Bulletin 5.00 p.m.

Transmission V—News Summary

6.45 p.m.

Full Bulletin 7.00 p.m.

do. 8.00 p.m.

do. 12.00 mid-night

Trans. II & III—News Summary

7.30 a.m.

Full Bulletin 8.30 a.m.

Victor Silvester and His Bullion Orchestra.

Slow Fox-Trot — Kinda Lonesome (film "St. Louis Blues"); Quickstep — Could Be Waltz—Waltz of My Heart (from "The Dancing Years"); Quickstep—Angels Never Leave Heaven; The Veleta; Waltz — St. Bernard Waltz; Quickstep—Moon Love Sloz Fox-Trot—What Shall I Say? Waltz—I Paid for the Lie that I Told You.

7.00 London Relay—The News.

7.15 London Relay—"Questions of the Hour."

7.30 London Relay—Up and Over No. 2.

A programme of Popular Variety Stars.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Billy Thorburn at the Piano.

Quickstep Medley — Intro: If I didn't care; A new moon; The pretty little Quaker Girl; Summer Sweetheart; Wishin'; My first Goodnight; Waltz Medley — Intro: Roses are blooming in Loveland; There's danger in the Waltz; The little golden ring; Stairway to the Stars; I never knew heaven could speak; If I were sure of you.

8.15 Studio—Local Newsletter.

8.30 Variety.

Two Pianos—Roy Club Rag; Ham—Harry Roy's Tiger-Ragamuffins with string bass and drums. Vocal—

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scope for men with aptitude for

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Schools are turning out technically

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BRITAIN DIVIDED OVER U.S. ENTRY INTO WAR

Mr. Joseph Kennedy And Lease And Lend Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (Reuter) — A statement that Britain's leadership was divided on the question of the advisability of the United States becoming an active participant in the war was made by Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, former American Ambassador in London.

Mr. Kennedy was testifying before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on President Roosevelt's Bill for helping the democracies.

Replying to questions, Mr. Kennedy said that some members of the British Government felt that if the United States entered the war, it would "find a way to carry it through." Others believed that entry of the United States would be to the detriment of Britain's war effort because it would slow down the flow of material aid from America.

"There is no unanimity on the question," declared Mr. Kennedy, who added that many people in the British Government felt that they were not yet getting all the aid that they might expect from the United States.

HE DID NOT KNOW

Asked whether he expected a crisis to develop in the next 60 or 70 days, Mr. Kennedy said that he did not know exactly what that meant and that there were many things in the military situation he did not understand. For example, he never understood why the German Army permitted the British Army of 300,000 to escape from Dunkirk.

If the German air force was as strong as it claimed to be, Mr. Kennedy thought it should have had a perfect chance to annihilate the British force. He did not understand why the Germans had not wrought greater destruction on Britain's industrial centers.

Mr. Kennedy continued: "If they have the strength to capture the air, a crisis might come any day. So far they have not indicated that they have that strength."

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEM

Premier States His Views In Commons

LONDON, Jan. 22 (Reuter) — In concentrating his efforts on the supreme task of winning the war, Mr. Winston Churchill is not overlooking the problem of post-war reconstruction and is ready, "when a good opportunity presents itself," to enlarge upon the Government's war and peace aims.

The Prime Minister put his views in a nutshell in the House of Commons yesterday when he said: "Most right-minded people here and abroad, especially in the United States, already fully understand the causes and principles for which we are waging war upon Nazi tyranny."

"The Government is always on the lookout for any opportunity of making a statement that would help our victory and liberation, now ground down under German smoke. I am not, however, able to say anything at present."

One Member, Sir Stanley Reed, suggested that the Prime Minister consider definitely advising the Italian people that the British Commonwealth was under no misapprehension about the purpose for which they were being called to fight.

Mr. Churchill recalled his recent broadcast and said that he did not propose to add anything to it at the moment.

AIR PROTECTION FOR U.S. NAVY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (Reuter) — By 130 votes to nil, the House of Representatives approved the appropriation of £75,000,000 to strengthen the Navy's protection against air attack.

This was the first Bill to be passed by the House at the 77th Congress.

TRAWLERS SUNK

LONDON, Jan. 22 (Reuter) — Two trawlers, Manx Prince and Refundo, have been sunk states an Admiralty communiqué. There was no loss of life in the Manx Prince but there were casualties in the Refundo.

EVACUATION OF ITALIAN COLONISTS

BRITAIN'S OFFER TO ROME

LONDON, Jan. 22 (Reuter) — Britain's hint that she is willing to facilitate the removal of Italian women and children to safety from Abyssinia, Eritrea and Somaliland, if Italy desires, has so far brought no response from Italy.

Asked whether he knew the British war aims, Mr. Kennedy replied that he certainly did not.

The questioner, Representative Hamilton Fish, then asked whether Mr. Kennedy thought that something ought to be done to let the United States know the nature of these aims before further aid for Britain was proceeded with. Mr. Kennedy said that he did not understand the question and suggested that it was one for the State Department.

Mr. Kennedy declared that "some people at the top in Britain felt that they were not getting the kind of help that they would expect from the United States."

Mr. Fish asked whether it was fair to the British people "for us to intimate" that the United States would be in a possible continental invasion. Mr. Kennedy replied, "I don't believe that we have ever done that officially."

GOING SOCIALIST

Mr. Fish asked if there was any truth in the reports that Britain was "going Socialist." Mr. Kennedy said that the Labour and Socialist parties were becoming more important. He added that nobody had the right to assume the conditions would ever go back to what they were.

Paying tribute to British morale, Mr. Kennedy said, "I can't imagine anything better. There is a great deal less turmoil there than among the people I have met in the United States. It's just a question of plain guts."

Two British Newspapers Suppressed

LONDON, Jan. 22 (Reuter) — Britain's leading Communist newspaper, Daily Worker, has been suppressed by the Government under the Defence Regulations.

Another Left Wing periodical, called The Week, is similarly suppressed.

The Home Secretary is satisfied that these papers systematically publish matter calculated to foment opposition to the successful prosecution of the war, an official announcement.

Officers of Scotland Yard raided the office of the Daily Worker yesterday and stopped publication just as it was going to press.

HEAVY BOMBERS RAID VALONA

ENEMY FIGHTERS DRIVEN OFF

ATHENS, Jan. 22 (Reuter) — Valona was subjected to its heaviest aerial bombing attacks of the war on the night of Jan. 19 and 20, when heavy bombers raided the dockyard at night.

Large explosions occurred in the target area and smaller fires were also caused, but the weather was too bad for full results to be seen.

In a daylight raid on Valona, a number of high explosive bombs fell on buildings on the south jetty and foreshore and must have caused considerable damage.

Enemy fighters, attacked but were "eaved" after a fifteen-minute engagement.

On the return journey, our formation attacked and damaged an enemy float plane.

Brindisi railway station was attacked but results could not be observed owing to cloud.

All our aircraft returned safely.

WENT ON FOR WEEKS

He daubed red, white and blue paint over one of his firm's lorries and cruised around Yorkville.

Whenever he saw McWilliams in action he parked his lorry opposite and shouted about nothing at the top of his voice.

"I got so burned up listening to this fiendish mouth," said Dal-

PRO-GERMAN DISORDERS RAGING IN RUMANIA: NAZI OFFICER MURDERED

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (Reuter) — According to a Bucharest telegram, major disorders which may require energetic measures by the Germans are raging throughout Rumania. They were of pro-German origin following the assassination of a German Major Doehring.

A message from Belgrade states that a spokesman of the Rumanian Legation said that it was untrue that there had been any attempted coup d'état in Bucharest on Monday. He said that certain demonstrations had occurred but that order was quickly restored.

No telephone calls to or from Bucharest were accepted yesterday.

Another message, from Sofia, states that the disorders in Rumania are widespread, with street fighting and bombing between civilians. German soldiers and communists at Bucharest and elsewhere.

It is reported that the increasing resentment felt in many quarters over the German military concentrations in Rumania and against the regime of General Antonescu may flare up into a real general fight with the Nazis trying to restore order.

LEFTIST COUP?

Other reports are that the disorders may be part of a coup intended by Leftist followers of ex-King Carol and others trying to overpower the Germans and pro-German Iron Guard.

German troops removed from Gligiu are reported to have been rushed to Bucharest and elsewhere.

MINISTERS GUARDED

ROME, Jan. 22 (Reuter) — Some Ministers in Bucharest are guarded by the Police and the wireless station is protected by a military guard, according to the Bucharest newspapers quoted here.

The newspapers publish accounts of the demonstrations staged by certain members of the Iron Guards on Monday evening but emphasize that these were orderly and insist that order prevails in Bucharest.

A communiqué has been issued in Bucharest dealing with the murder of Major Doehring, of the German Military Mission, who was attacked outside the headquarters of the Mission by a man who was said to have fired five shots.

DEATH SENTENCE

The decree published by the Rumanian official journal says that the death sentence will be applied in the case of the murder of German soldiers in Rumania.

Ten prominent members of the Greek colony in Bucharest have been arrested in connexion with the murder of Major Doehring, according to a Bucharest despatch to the German News Agency.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION

ROME, Jan. 22 (Reuter) — An attempt on the life of Colonel Oreschanu, described as the Director General of the Rumanian railways, was made in Bucharest yesterday according to the official German News Agency.

The assailants entered Oreschanu's office and fired several shots, wounding him, but further details of the crime are not yet available.

U.S.A.'s Little Julius Streicher Liquidated

Bullying Joseph McWilliams wanted to be New York's Julius Streicher, and three months ago it looked as if his one-man campaign to start pogroms among the city's vast Jewish population would be rewarded with some measure of success.

Every day he took his soap-box round Yorkville, New York's German-town, and as day followed day more and more Nazi-minded immigrants gathered to listen to him.

McWilliams, half Red Indian and formerly a lorry driver, had a gift for inflammatory oratory. Because he puffed out his chest and threatened to beat up any one who disagreed with him, his German audience respected him.

He said he was head of the American "Destiny Party" and was marching along to power with Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, and Father Coughlin, the Nazi-loving radio priest.

Then, one evening Dalton waded his way to the front of a crowd round McWilliams, who was saying that the Jews killed Christ, that Father Coughlin was the greatest man in America and Hitler the Greatest man in the world.

Dalton heckled him until McWilliams, losing his temper, tried to kick Dalton in the face.

Dalton grabbed his enemy's foot, dragged him off the platform and pummelled him for ten minutes.

"I got up on my own soapbox," said Dalton, "and talked to those guys for twenty minutes about what I thought of guys like him. I thought I'd get slugged, but they ended up cheering me."

Just as the preliminary elections were to be held New York's Little Julius Streicher was locked up for observation regarding his sanity. He polled only 688 votes.

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AGE (Nearest Birthday).

DAFES



"This is all wrong
— but H.B.'s all right!"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAYS.

In accordance with "Government Ordinance, THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY & TUESDAY, the 27th & 28th January, 1941. (China New Year Holidays). Hongkong, 22nd January, 1941.

The Daily Press
報西利牙

Editorial and Business Office: 15-19 Queen's Road Central, Tel. 33225. Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 24511. London Office: 53, Fleet Street E.C.4.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 23, 1941.

THE BEST USE OF MAN-POWER

THE PROPOSAL outlined by

the British Minister of Labour and National Service on Tuesday to obtain the maximum use of Britain's man-power by Government control of labour and industry in the country, cannot fail, as Mr. Bevin declared, to meet with a great response. The scheme, when it becomes law, will immediately cause a tremendous speed-up of the country's war efforts and will provide the surest answer to those who complain that Britain is depending over-much on help from outside. The proposal is nothing less than a guarantee to the world that Britain is ready to make the biggest sacrifices and endeavours within her means to help herself and thus to ensure that any assistance she secures from abroad will serve to reinforce those efforts and to make the successful accomplishment of her task possible. The morale of the British people, as a survey by the Government has shown, has risen to such a high standard that there can now be no limit to their willingness to throw every ounce of their energy into field of war-time production.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd.

48

HONG KONG/SANDAKAN SERVICE

Effective 1st February, 1941, rates on all cargo carried by our vessels to Sandakan will be increased by 20%.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd.

48

HONG KONG/STRAITS FREIGHT CONFERENCE

Effective on 1st February, 1941, all rates from Hongkong to Straits will be increased by 20%.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., Hon. Secretaries, HONG KONG/STRAITS FREIGHT CONFERENCE.

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TRIAL JURY WENT HOME

The war has created criminal law history. For the first time a murder trial jury at the Old Bailey were allowed to separate instead of being locked up night after night until they bring in a verdict.

This departure has been made to facilitate jurors under the present existing conditions.

Murder trial juries, usually consisting of 10 men and two women, are lightly escorted to a hotel in the City by jury bailiffs. They are accommodated in a special corridor.

Women jury bailiffs are employed to accompany the women jurors.

NEW ORDER

The Government have just issued a new order to courts allowing the judge to exercise his discretion in the release of juries.

Mr. Justice Tucker, allowing the jury to return to their homes yesterday, told them:

"You are the first jury in the history of this country, dealing with a murder trial, to be allowed to go back to your own homes every night."

He told them that under prevailing circumstances it would be unwise for them to be locked up in the City of London, and asked them to keep their own counsel about the case, even among their own households.

Two men and one woman bailiff usually accompany a jury to a hotel—a party of 15 in all.

It has been found impossible to find sufficient accommodation for such a number just outside London, even though they were to be taken there by special coach.

The Old Bailey trial concerned Mrs. Florence Ransom, of Piddington, near Bicester, Oxfordshire, charged with the murder on July 9 of Mrs. Dorothy Fisher, of Tonbridge, Kent.

POSITION IN ALBANIA: AXIS MEETING AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE TO GREECE

"The unity of interest between the allies and the people of the freedom-loving nations of the world is beginning to find expression. Great Britain and Greece already stand side by side and the Greek soldiers are continuing their advance, continually eating into the foundations of the ugly system that Signor Mussolini thought was Fascist Italy," said M. STAVREDI, B.B.C. commentator, when he broadcast from London yesterday.

M. Stavredi was discussing the position in Albania and the significance of the meeting of the Axis partners as far as Greece was concerned.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

The speaker referred to present weather conditions in Albania and described how the Balkan winter had now settled down on the Albanian battlefield like a dish cover. An icy mist was now rising from the marshes and was driven along by freezing winds. The mountains were covered with snow and wrapped in clouds, and each man seemed to be cut off and isolated in a world of his own.

The usual sound of an army on the move took on a eerie strangeness. In spite of these conditions the Greek army continued to move and long trains of mules climbed up and up through the blizzards to bring light guns into position and to furnish the troops with supplies.

"Through all this the Greek soldier preserves the initiative," said the speaker. "They refuse to surrender to the weather. They stamp their feet and beat their hands and talk and laugh to prevent the silence from invading their brains."

"Fortified positions are falling to the point of the bayonet—a sawing here and a nibbling there, and when the work is done more positions fall."

CAPTURE OF KLSURA

The speaker went on to comment on the capture of Klsura by the Greeks. The importance of this capture was in the fact that Klsura, protected an old road junction to Berat and the port of Valona. The town had been strongly fortified by General Soddu

intermingled with threats and sabre-rattling which has been going on in the west and the east. The propaganda which has been skilfully engineered round the latest secret meeting between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini is all aimed at predicting the most fearful horrors for those who have dared to oppose the Axis plans.

BEHIND the scenes of the Axis drama, however, it is not difficult to imagine that a far different atmosphere prevails. Herr Hitler must have conveyed exactly what he thought of his partner in crime when they met at his lair in Berchtesgaden. Signor Mussolini must have felt like an errant schoolboy when he appeared before the Nazi war-lord to plead for forgiveness and for a few crumbs of assistance. Grudgingly, in view of his aversion to being involved in a war on two fronts at this stage of the hostilities, when his whole purpose has to be devoted to breaking down British resistance, Herr Hitler has flung a few crumbs of help to his Italian confederate and has turned angrily on his Far Eastern partner and demanded some move to distract British and American attention from the western front and also to enable him to plan his campaign in south-east Europe. Hence Mr. Matsukawa's belligerent tone and the Axis sponsored reports of coming events in the Balkans and against the greatest obstacle to his dreams—Great Britain. Britain and her allies, and the ever increasing circle of friends she now has, remain unperturbed. The response to Britain's clarion call to the free peoples of the world is rising above the tramp of the Nazi boot.

WHILE this great step forward in Britain's war effort is being organised, and while similar steps to reinforce it are even now being discussed and planned, in Britain's sister democracy across the Atlantic, from where reaffirmations of determination and resolve to support Britain continue to make hundred per cent. assistance for resistance against aggression now a certainty, the Axis Powers, disconcerted by potential developments which are gathering in strength and effect and which are threatening to frustrate their unbridled passion for power, are again indulging in their war of nerves. Diplomatic offensives are



Mr. Cheung Tsek, a student of St. John's University, and his bride, formerly Miss Doris Lou, after their marriage at St. Paul's Church.—(Mayfair Studio).

NEWSSETTES

An alarm was sounded yesterday when appliances were called to deal with a chimney fire in Chiu Leong Street, near the Wing On Company, about 7.30 p.m.

A Cabaret and Dance, organised by the Ladies' Committee of the British War Organisation Fund, will be held at the Peninsula Hotel on Friday, January 31.

The speaker at European Y.M.C.A. Discussion Group to be held on Sunday, January 26, at 9 p.m. in the West Lounge will be Mr. Chen Han-seng, Secretary of the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, and the subject will be "How to up lift the standard of living in China." All are cordially invited.

The European Y.M.C.A. A.D.C. presented "Twelfth Night" to an appreciative matinee audience yesterday which included many school children. Miss Norah Wittchell, whose sudden illness caused postponement of the show after the first night, has completely recovered and yesterday gave a splendid portrayal as Olivia. The producer is Mr. W. H. E. Colledge.

The engagement is announced between Harry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Preston, Lancs., and Hannah, daughter of the late Mr. Smith and of Mrs. Smith, Egremont, Cumberland.

The marriage took place on January 12, at their residence in Shanghai, before the Consul General for Denmark, of Marcelle Clements to Axel Jacobsen.

The death occurred on January 12, at 140 Route des Sœurs, of Angelina Templo Sarraga, aged 34 years, wife of Mr. B. B. Sarraga. Funeral services were held on January 14, at the Lokawei Cemetery.

The death occurred on January 14, at Shanghai of Michael Keano (Chinese Martime Customs), aged 44 years, beloved husband of Annie Keano. Requiem Mass was held at the Church of Christ the King, Rue Bourgeat, on January 17, and interment at Bubbling Well Cemetery.

The death occurred on January 15, at Melbourne, Australia, of Montague Kirby Boyd, aged 68 years.

Mme. R. E. Jobez and her four children left Shanghai recently en route for London, where she will rejoin her husband, Captain Jobez, who was formerly with the French Concession Police in Shanghai and is now in London as a supporter of the de Gaulle movement.

THE WEATHER

Maximum temperature yesterday was 77 and the minimum 69 compared with 62 and 59 on Tuesday. Total rainfall since Jan. 1 is 3.24 inches against an average of 0.56.

The Royal Observatory report states:

The anticyclone has moved away to the east of the bonins, and there are indications of another forming over Mongolia.

A depression is moving eastward across S. Korea, and a trough of low pressure extends from it across the Eastern Sea and S. China to another depression over Tongking.

RESOLUTIONS SENT TO BRITISH WORKERS

A resolution on solidarity with British workers and another expressing sympathy with nations "trampled by Axis aggression," were transmitted to the British Trade Union Congress and the International Federation of Trade Unions by the Chinese Association of Labour which held its third annual conference in Chungking on Jan. 15.

Delegates representing 200 units of the Association from all parts of China attended the meeting. The resolution on solidarity with British workers reads:

The Third Annual Conference of pose of sharing the spoils, and have, without justification whatever, invaded the peaceful nation of Greece;

Whereas these attempts on the part of the so-called Axis at domination of other peoples violate the peace of the world, endanger the security of the Democracies and trample the right and interests of the workers;

The Third Annual Conference of the Chinese Association of Labour, held in Chungking on Jan. 15, 1941, the fifth calendar year of China's war of resistance to Japanese aggression, in the midst of Japanese aerial bombardments.

Considering the truth proven by time of the indivisibility of peace, or the conspiracy for merciless domination of other nations by the so-called Axis Powers, namely, Japan, Germany and Italy, and

Recognising the community of interest and the unity of purpose on the part of the working class of Great Britain and of China—the bulwarks against Axis aggressions respectively in the West and in the East;

Declarer on behalf of the working masses of China the unalterable determination to carry on the war to victory with unremitting efforts in resistance to Japanese attempts at domination of this part of the world so as to ensure peace and security for mankind, and

Demands, in the name of the Chinese people and of the principles which have united and will continue to unite the workers of China and of Britain, an enhanced measure of mutual support, moral and material, between our two great defenders of world democracy and, in particular, intensified efforts on the part of British workers to check the ambition of the Japanese militarists, by a more rigorous embargo on the export of war materials and on the import of war materials for and on the import of products from the Japanese Empire.

AXIS AGGRESSIONS

The resolution in sympathy with nations trampled by Axis aggressions reads:

Whereas the peace-loving and democratic nations of Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France have, in quick succession been subjugated by Nazi brute force,

Whereas the Italian Fascists have thrown in their lot with their German accomplices for the purchase of the plane.

It is expected that some \$100,000 will be raised within one year.

NEWSPAPERmen ALSO

More than \$16,000 has been raised by newspapermen here for the purchase of a plane to be christened "Newspapermen" for the Government. The money, raised through sales of newspapers, will be remitted to Chungking soon.—(Central News).

American's Tribute To British Colonial Policy

Reminiscences of his last 25 years in Malaya—"wonderful years, filled with an ever increasing regard for the British people as a whole, for scores of British subjects individually," to quote his own words—were recalled by the Rev. F. L. Peach, principal of the Methodist Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur, when speaking on "Twenty-five years under the Union Jack" at the Rotary Club in Kuala Lumpur.

"I feel happy to have spent 25 years under the Union Jack, which I admire and respect, and am ready to support second only to the Stars and Stripes," Rev. Peach declared, when referring to "this terrific struggle in the midst of which my country stands side by side with Britain."

Rev. Peach, whose first contact with Singapore shores was in December, 1913, stated in a most interesting address that in the years he had learnt to admire the "marvellous efficiency of the British Colonial policy and the toleration, justice, freedom and charity extended to the alien races who live and prosper here."

"One of the extension of these elements of progress to the people has risen a citizenship of Malaya that will for ever be a credit to British history," he stated.

Rev. Peach then recited names of Britons in Malaya whom he had always admired, among them being the late Rev. G. F. Pykett, the late Rev. Horley, Miss Pugh, Sir Laurence Guilleard, Sir Richard Windstedt and Dr. Smith.

"Rotary," he said, "has meant a great deal to me in the last ten years to fix permanently the eternal values of friendship in a cosmopolitan land like Malaya."

"The Royal Observatory report states:

The anticyclone has moved away to the east of the bonins, and there are indications of another forming over Mongolia.

A depression is moving eastward across S. Korea, and a trough of low pressure extends from it across the Eastern Sea and S. China to another depression over Tongking.

WELLINGTON, Jan. 22 (Reuters)

About 600 naval ratings will be trained annually at a special establishment, the creation of which was announced today. Except for ratings required for ships of the New Zealand naval forces, all men will be available to the Admiralty for drafting to ships wherever they are required.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1941.

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT BY CHIEF JUSTICE IN THE EVACUATION TEST CASE

Defence (Entry Restrictions)
Regulations Not Ultra Vires

JUDGMENT FOR THE DEFENDANTS was given by the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, in the Supreme Court on Tuesday morning in the EVACUATION TEST CASE.

The case was brought by MRS. MABEL EVELYN BLAIR, of No. 12, Broadwood Road, who was represented by the Hon. Mr. Leo D'Almada, jun., instructed by Mr. Edgar Davidson, and the HON. MR. C. G. PERDUE, Acting Commissioner of Police, and MR. E. C. LUSCOMBE, A.S.P., were cited as the defendants for whom Mr. H. C. Macnamara, instructed by Mr. E. W. Davies, Crown Solicitor, appeared.

The writ of summons stated the plaintiff's claims to be—

- (a) for a declaration that Regulation No. 3 of Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, so far as it applies to British subjects resident in the Colony, is ultra vires, void and of no effect;
- (b) alternatively, a declaration that the defendants have no power under Regulation No. 6 (b) of the said Regulations to compel the plaintiff to leave the Colony against her will;
- (c) an injunction to restrain the defendants or any police officer authorised by the first defendant from taking action against the plaintiff under the said Regulations;
- (d) such further or other relief as shall be just; and
- (e) costs.

THE JUDGMENT

The Plaintiff, a British woman domiciled in Hongkong, by her writ claims against the defendants, who are respectively the Commissioner of Police and a Commissioned Officer of the Police Force, the following declarations:

(1) That Regulation 3 of the Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, so far as it applies to British subjects resident in the Colony is ultra vires, void and of no effect; and (2) That the defendants have no power under Regulation 6 (b) of the said Regulations to compel the plaintiff to leave the Colony against her will. She also claims an injunction.

The writ bears date December 13, 1940, and on the plaintiff's application in Chambers that day for an interim injunction it was agreed that the hearing and determination of that application should be treated as the trial of the action. There are therefore no pleadings, but the parties have agreed that for our present purposes the defence be regarded as a general traverse and the plaintiff be put to the proof of all material allegations.

EMERGENCY POWERS
The Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, which was passed by the Imperial Parliament on August 24, 1939, was extended to the Colony by Order of His Majesty in Council dated 25th August, 1939. Section I (1) of that Act, making the necessary modifications prescribed by the Order in Council reads:

"I. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Governor may make such Regulations (in this Act referred to as "Defence Regulations") as appear to him to be necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of the territory, the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of any war in which His Majesty may be engaged, and for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community."

On November 19, 1940, the Governor, under the foregoing powers made Regulations entitled the "Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940," which contain, inter alia, the following provisions:

"II. (1) In these Regulations (a) "competent authority" means the Commissioner of Police.

III. (1) No person, whether a British subject or not, coming as a passenger by sea or air from a place outside this Colony shall disembark in this Colony (unless (b) he has first obtained on such passport, travel document, certificate, permit or pass the written indorsements of the competent authority permitting him to enter this colony).

V. In making or declining to make any indorsement for which provision is made by these regulations, the competent authority shall act in accordance with the general or special instructions of the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Secretary may revoke or vary any decision of the competent authority.

VI. If any person fails to comply with any condition imposed under regulation 3 he shall be deemed to have contravened the provisions of that regulation and

without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against him under regulation 84 of the Defence Regulations, 1940, as applied by these regulations (b) he may, in the discretion of the competent authority, be detained in police custody until an opportunity occurs of returning him to his port of embarkation or to the country of which he is a national or of sending him to his destination.

PLAINTIFF'S AFFIDAVIT

The plaintiff in an affidavit filed on December 13, 1940, the allegations of fact in which are uncontradicted, says—

Paragraph 3. On July 2 last I left Hongkong for reasons of health and proceeded to Manila. I would have gone sooner had I been well enough but I was not fit to travel until that date. My departure was therefore not connected with the recent evacuation of women and children.

Par. 5. In November I decided to return to the Colony without my husband's knowledge as my health in Manila was still unsatisfactory and my private affairs required urgent attention, and I obtained a passage on the s.s. "Tjilatengka" to Amoy via Hongkong. I did this because the steamship company would not give me a passage unless I paid the fare to Amoy.

Par. 6. The vessel sailed on November 19 and therefore I knew nothing whatever of the regulations published on that date in Hongkong. I had a British passport.

Par. 7. On arrival in Hongkong the Police at first refused me permission to land but ultimately I was allowed to land and was taken to the Immigration Office where I was told I must proceed on Sunday, November 24.

Par. 8. However, on the Saturday I went with my husband to the Immigration Office and succeeded in getting permission to stop over until November 30 on furnishing a bond for \$200.

Par. 10. I did not sail on November 30 and on the 11th December I received the following letter from the Colonial Secretary:

"Madam, I am directed to invite your attention to your failure to comply with the conditions attached to your recent entry into the Colony from Manila. As you know, this condition was that you should leave the Colony by the 30th November last, and you and your husband entered into a bond to secure the performance of that condition.

As you are still in the Colony and have therefore not complied with the condition above referred to I am to point out that you have thereby contravened the provisions of regulation 3 of the Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, published as Government Notification No. 1268 in the Gazette Extraordinary of November 19, 1940.

I am now to inform you that enquiry is being made as to when shipping accommodation will be first available to enable you to leave for Manila, and that the Police will be directed in accordance with the provisions of regulation 6 (b) to take you into custody shortly before the ship sails and to arrange for your departure on it.

I trust that it will be clearly understood that the action referred to above is not to be taken as a mere threat but that you will give this matter your most serious attention."

The plaintiff took out her writ two days later.

TWO HEADS

Mr. d'Almada's argument for the plaintiff falls conveniently under two heads:—

I. So radical, so drastic an invasion of the liberties of the subject cannot be justified unless the statute by virtue of which action purports to be taken authorises such invasion in the clearest and most unequivocal terms. No such regulation has been made in England, and the considered view of the British government as expressed by the Lord Chancellor when discussing a comparatively minor encroachment on the liberty of the subject, is that it would be improper to make any such inroads except by statute. If the regulations have any validity they must be limited in their application to persons temporarily resident in Hongkong, and cannot apply to persons domiciled here who, as Hongkong is their home, are part of the "realm" the protection of which is the declared object of the Act. The courts are ever rightly jealous of the liberty of the subject, and will construe every statute, and, a fortiori, subsidiary legislation in favour of liberty; and—

II. The regulations complained of cannot on any reasonable construction be held to be reasonably necessary for any of the purposes for which under the Act Defence Regulations may be made.

Mr. d'Almada has referred me to the well known passage in Blackstone's Commentaries which is found at page 133 of Volume I of Kerr's edition of 1857.

"A natural and regular consequence of this personal liberty is that every Englishman may claim a right to abide in his own country so long as he pleases, and not to be driven from it except by the sentence of the law. The Sovereign in deed, by his royal prerogative, may issue out his writ ne exeat regno, and prohibit any of his subjects from going into foreign parts without licence. This may be necessary for the public service and safeguard of the Commonwealth. But no power on earth, except the authority of Parliament, can send any subject of England out of the land against his will: no, not even a criminal, for exile and transportation are punishments unknown to the Common Law. To this purpose the Great Charter declares that no freeman shall be banished unless by the judgment of his peers or by the law of the land. The law is in this respect so benignly and liberally construed for the benefit of the subject that, though within the realm the Sovereign may command the attendance and service of all his liege-men yet he cannot send any man out of the realm, even upon the public service; excepting soldiers and sailors the nature of whose employment necessarily implies an exception. He cannot even constitute a man Lord Deputy or Lieutenant of Ireland against his will, nor make him a foreign Ambassador; for this might in reality be no more than an honourable exile."

INTERESTING AUTHORITY

The authority relied on for that statement of the law is part II of Sir Edward Coke's Institutes of the Laws of England where at page 47 the early authorities are collected. In view of Government's avowed intention to send the plaintiff not to a part of His Majesty's Dominion but to a foreign country, one of these authorities is interesting.

"Sir Richard Penbrugh's case (R. 44 E. 3) who was warden of the Cinque Ports, and had divers offices, annuities and lands granted to him for life and in fee by the King under the Great Seal, pro servito impenso et impendendo, the King commanded Sir Richard to serve him in Ireland, as his Deputy there, which he absolutely refused, whereupon the King by advice of his Council seized all things granted to him pro servito impendendo (in respect of that clause) but he was not upon that resolution committed to prison as by that record it appeareth; and the reason was because his refusal was lawfull and if the refusal was lawfull to serve in Ireland, parcel of the King's Dominions, a fortiori, a refusal is lawfull to serve in any foreign country."

The answer to this contention is given succinctly in the judgment of Darling J. as he then was, in Chester v. Bateson (1920) 1 K.B. 829 at 832. "Mr. Langdon has contended that this regulation violates Magna Carta, where the King declares: 'To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay right or justice.' I could not hold the regulations to be bad on that ground were there sufficient authority given by a statute of the realm to those by whom the regulation was made. Magna Carta has not remained untouched; and like every other law of England it is not condemned to that immunity from development or improvement which was attributed to the laws of Medes and Persians."

The authority for Mr. d'Almada's submission that the considered opinion of the British Government is that any serious invasion of the liberty of the subject should be achieved by Act of Parliament and not by Defence Regulations is to be found in the issue of the Solicitors' Journal for 3rd August, 1940: (84 Sol. J. 457).

"Replying to the debate the Lord Chancellor observed that, strictly speaking, there was no need for the Government to introduce the Bill, because they could do the whole thing by Orders in Council under the Defence Regulations, but the Government took the view that, as they were dealing with the rights and liberties of ordinary citizens, it would be a monstrous thing to use that power without bringing it before the attention of Parliament."

DIFER RADICALLY

On this citation I would only say that the considered opinion of His Majesty's Government on the question then before the House of Lords appears to differ radically and irreconcilably from the opinion that Government held at that time about evacuation in Hongkong, as the affidavit of Mr. N. L. Smith shows, but that is a matter for the consideration of the Executive Government of the Colony, and cannot have any bearing on the conclusions to which a court of justice may come. It is interesting too to note that Lord Simon had no doubt in his own mind about the competence of a Defence Regulation to achieve the same end as the statute the House was then debating.

As to what is the proper construction to be placed on such legislative enactments as the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939 and the Defence Regulations the position is I think clear. In re Boaler 1915 1 K.B. 21, Scrutton J. (as he then was) said:

"It is of course quite competent to Parliament to deprive any subject of the King of any right either absolutely or in part. But the language of any such statute should be jealously watched by the courts and should not be extended beyond its least onerous meaning unless clear words are used to justify such extension." And in ex parte Zadig R. v. Halliday, (1917) A.C. 260, Lord Atkinson in his speech at page 274 said "For myself I must say that I never could appreciate the contention that statutes invading the liberty of the subject should be construed after one manner, and statutes not invading it after another that certain words should in the first class have a meaning put upon them different from what the same words would

have put upon them when used in the second. I think the tribunal whose duty it is to interpret a statute of the one class or the other should endeavour to find out what, according to the well-known rules and principles of construction, the statute means, and if the meaning be clear to apply it in that sense. Should the statute be ambiguous, equally susceptible of two meanings, one leading to an invasion of the liberty of the subject and the other not, it may well be that the latter should be preferred on the ground of the presumed intention of the legislature not to interfere with it. That is a wholly different matter."

Mr. d'Almada's second point necessarily involves a close examination of the authorities. It is not surprising that in such a matter direct authority is not available. Mr. Street in his recent work on the Doctrine of Ultra Vires writes at page 445: "It will be presumed that a statute is intended to be not only constitutional but reasonable. Statutes must be interpreted so as not to lead to absurdity. An Ordinance providing that persons convicted outside a Colony could be banished if they entered the Colony could not mean that persons domiciled in the Colony, and convicted when temporarily outside it, could be banished from their homes (Venter v. R. 1907 T.S. 910), and a penalty prescribed for entering the Colony without a pass cannot be meant to apply to an inhabitant of the Colony who received a trekking licence to find a home elsewhere but is obliged to return. (R. v. Zibi 1928 E.D.L. 246)."

"Interesting and apposite as these cases at first sight seem to be, I am unable in the absence of reports of the cases and the text of the statutes thereunder consideration, to invoke them in aid of Mr. d'Almada's submission that regulation 3 cannot apply to persons domiciled in Hongkong but at most only to transients and immigrants."

REPORTED CASES

Two reported cases are to me of particular interest in considering the present case as both of them concern Orders of a competent authority prohibiting the plaintiff from entering or residing in a defined area in Britain in which area lay his home and his business. They are *Rex v. Denison ex parte Nagale* (1916) 85 L.J.K.D. 1744, and *Ronfeldt v. Phillips and others* (1918) 35 T.L.R. 46.

In neither of these cases was the validity of the regulation under which action purported to be taken challenged. In the earlier case it was held that in the absence of evidence that the military authority did not honestly suspect the person to whom the order was directed the court would not interfere to protect such person, and that it could not enquire whether the ground upon which the military authorities suspected such person were reasonable.

In the latter case *Bankes* L.J. said no doubt the appellant felt very acutely the position in which he had been placed by the order. It was not difficult to wax eloquent about the hardships suffered by a man who had been prevented for all this time from entering the locality where his business was, but these were not ordinary times. In a time of grave national peril it was necessary that the competent military authorities should be clothed with wide powers to act. Honest mistakes might easily be made and if they were honestly made the consequences must be borne as one of the consequences of a lamentable war, and *Scruton* L.J. characteristically said the courts were always anxious to protect the liberty of the subject. They did so both in the interests of the subject and in the interests of the State. In time of war there must be some modifications in the interests of the State. It had been said that a war could not be conducted on the principles of the Sermon on the Mount. It might also be said that a war could not be carried on according to the principles of *Magna Carta*.

Very wide powers had been given to the Executive to act on suspicion in matters affecting the interests of the State. The responsibility for giving these powers rested not with the Judges but with the representatives of the people in Parliament. The power was given not to the Judges but to the naval and military authorities and it was upon them and not upon the Judges that the responsibility for the exercise of that power rested. Looking at the words of the regulation it was plain that the authorities had very wide power, and he protested against the Judges being called upon to say how the war should be carried on.

I have considered as carefully as I can all the reported cases in which Defence of the Realm Regulations, or Defence Regulations have been challenged as *ultra vires*, from the matter of a Petition of Right (1915) 3 K.B. 649 to *E.H. Jones, Machine Tools Limited v. Farrell and Mursmith* (Times Newspaper 3rd August, 1940) and from that examination certain principles clearly appear.

There is a presumption in favour of reasonableness and honesty, and in this case the honesty of the Executive is not challenged. It must not be assumed that the powers conferred upon the Executive by Statute will be abused. I adopt in its entirety the statement of Greer J. (as he then was) in *Hudson's Bay Co. v. MacLay* (1920) 36 T.L.R. 469 at 475 and 476.

LIMITS ASSIGNED

"What are the boundaries or limits of this legislative territory thus assigned to the King in Council? (1) They must continue only during the continuance of the present war. (2) They must be exercised honestly with the intention of securing the public safety and defence of the realm (see *Lord Wrenbury in Rex. v. Halliday* 1917 A.C. 260). It is argued that there is a third limitation, namely that the regulation must be reasonably capable of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm.

There is considerable authority in decisions of Judges of this Division and the Court of Appeal that there may be such a limitation on the powers of the King in Council. *Lord Wrenbury*, however, appears to think that provided the honesty of the authority to which the legislative power is delegated is not challenged and the regulation is intended to be made for the purposes of the Act, there is no other limit on the power to issue regulations under the Act.

This view seems to agree with the passage from Lord Parker's judgment in *The Zamora* (1918) 2 A.C. 77 at page 107: "Those who are responsible for the national security must be the sole judges of what the national security requires."

As applied to the present case these words construed strictly, seem to mean that if the King in Council is entrusted with the duty of making regulations for the national security, the Judges cannot enter into the question whether the regulations issued for that purpose possess or have not any tendency to promote the public safety and defence of the realm.

I think, however, that is stating the powers granted to the King in Council rather more widely than the statute justifies. I do not think that a regulation is valid merely because it is issued by the King in Council as one of the regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914. But I doubt whether the further limitation is quite correctly stated in the form in which it was put in argument.

In my judgment a regulation which, upon the face of it, could not possibly aid in securing the public safety or the defence of the realm would be outside the legislative territory assigned by the Act to the King in Council. *Lord Atkinson* in *Rex v. Halliday* suggests, without deciding, some such limitation. He says at page 272: "Two conditions are, however, imposed. First, regulations can only be issued during the war and, second, whatever they purport to do must be done for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. It is by no means follows, however, that if on the face of a regulation it enjoined or required something to be done which could not in any reasonable way aid in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm it would not be *ultra vires* and void. It is not necessary to decide this precise point on the present occasion."

LIMITATION OF POWERS

In my judgment some such limitation of the powers as suggested by *Lord Atkinson* does properly arise out of the description of the delegated powers as powers to make regulations for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. If a regulation is such that it cannot, on the face of it, conceivably aid in securing the safety of the public and the defence of the realm, it is not, in my opinion, within the legislative powers which are conferred during the war on His Majesty in Council. The third limitation may be stated as follows: Regulations which, on the face of them, show that they cannot afford any assistance in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm are not within the powers conferred by the legislature on the King in Council.

The real foundation of Mr. d'Almada's argument on behalf of the

plaintiff is *Chester v. Bateson* 1920 1 K.B. 829. The regulation in question in that case provided that "no person shall without the consent of the Minister of Munitions take any proceeding for the purpose of obtaining an order or decree for the recovery of possession of, or for the ejectment of a tenant of, any dwelling house in a 'special area' and in which a munition worker is living."

The Judgments of the learned judges who constituted the Divisional Court have been so much referred to in argument that I feel I must cite from them freely. Darling J. said: "It is objected that the regulation is bad because it forbids any person, without the consent of the Minister of Munitions, to take or cause to be taken any proceedings to recover possession of his own house, or to eject a tenant from it, where the tenant is employed in certain work connected with war material. I found my judgment on the passage in *Rex. v. Halliday* where Lord Finlay says that Parliament may entrust great powers to His Majesty in Council, feeling certain that such powers will be reasonably exercised; and, further, on these words of Lord Atkinson in the same case: "it by no means follows, however, that if on the face of a regulation it enjoined or required something to be done which could not in any reasonable way aid in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm it would not be *ultra vires*."

Salter J. in the course of his judgment said: "In *Chester v. Bateson* it was decided that regulation 2 (a) (2) of these Regulations is invalid. The judgment in that case are, in substance, applicable here. That Regulation deprived a class of subjects, in certain circumstances, of the common law right of access to the Courts. This Regulation takes away a right of access to a particular Court given in express terms by a recent statute."

That decision was not tested on appeal but it was severely criticised by Greer J. in his judgment in *Hudson's Bay Co. v. MacLay*. "I think the plaintiff's Counsel was quite right in regarding the decision in the Newcastle Breweries Case as strongly in their favour. It is, however, a recent decision of a Judge of co-ordinate jurisdiction and is as I understand, under appeal. If, and so far as it involves the proposition that the King in Council has not power to issue regulations which will enable the country to acquire its necessary stores at less than current market prices, I regret that I find it impossible to agree with the decision."

PECULIAR FACTS

Chester v. Bateson is cited with approval in *Fowle v. Monsell* 1921 90 L.J.K.B. 105 ... but it is clear from the Judgments in that case that the decision in *Chester's* case was held to be justified only by the extreme and peculiar facts of the case. It is referred to also in *Rex v. Governor of Wormwood Scrubs Prison: ex parte Foy* (1920) 84 J.P. 94, a case of the internment of a British subject without trial after the armistice but before the date of the official termination of the war. There *Avory* J. said: "I wish only to add that *Chester v. Bateson* is an illustration of the way in which this Court jealously guards its power and authority to interfere in any case in which the Executive has exceeded the powers conferred on it by statute. To make the decision in that case analogous to the present, it would have to be said that the regulation which is now in question forbade any person to apply to this court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, whereas it does nothing of the kind."

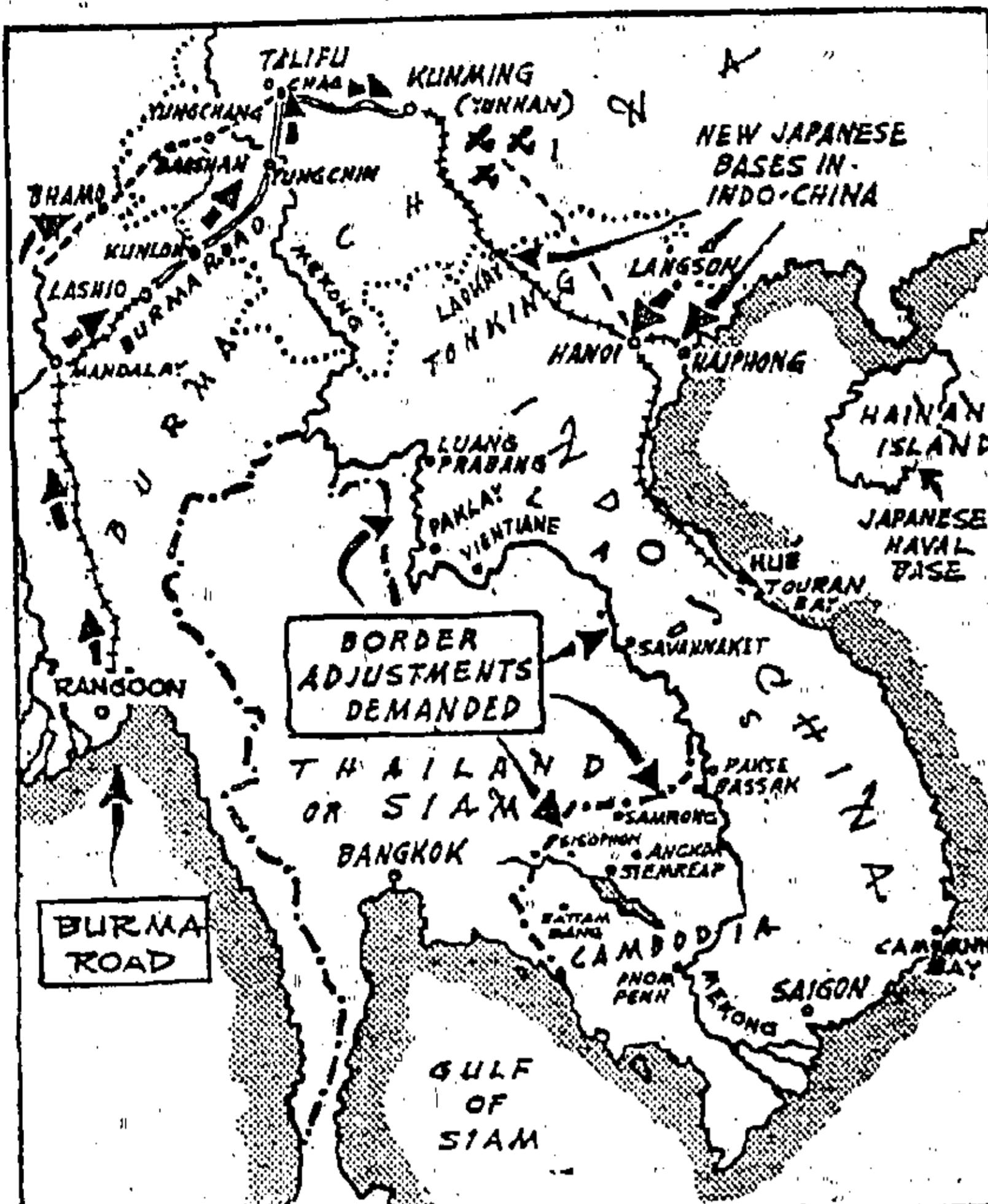
ORIGINAL PURPOSE

The task before me can be very shortly stated in the words of *Atkin* J. in *Lipton v. Ford*, 1917 2 K.B. 647. "All that I have to see is whether the regulation is one that is reasonably capable of being a regulation for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. If it is I do not think the Court is entitled to question the discretion of the Executive to whom Parliament has entrusted powers in such wide terms."

To that question, giving the words of the Regulations their plain and ordinary meaning, and having due regard to the term of the affidavit of Mr. N. L. Smith, there can in my judgment be only one answer. The Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, are in my opinion not *ultra vires* and this action therefore fails. There must be judgment for the defendants, and the interim injunction granted by me on 13th December and extended on 8th January until the trial of the action is discharged.

In view of the conclusion to which I have come I must make an order for costs, but, following *McCardie* J. in *Shuter v. Roife* (1920) 36 T.L.R. 828, I desire to say that in view of the great public importance of these proceedings, their importance both to the subject and to the State, I think that the Crown ought not to enforce the costs.

Thai Forces Reach Mekong River



BANGKOK, Jan. 22 (Reuter)—THAI FORCES HAVE REACHED THE MEKONG RIVER and taken the first town on the bank in enemy territory.

With the collaboration of the air force, the Thai Army drove back the enemy and captured the strategic town of Maungkao, opposite Pakse in North Cambodia, according to the High Command.

NEW SWEDISH WARSHIPS

In Sweden's new armament programme new warships are to be added to the fleet at the rate of one a week during 1941, according to the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, states a London message.

In addition, several old units will be modernised and equipped with new guns, while the Swedish submarine fleet is to be doubled under the present programme. (Special)

72 Raids On Italy Since June

LONDON, Jan. 22 (Reuter)—The R.A.F. have carried out 72 RAIDS ON ITALY since June last year.

The increased tempo of Britain's air offensive is illustrated by the fact that 44 of these have been carried out since Oct. 23.

In addition, 66 raids have been made on the Dodecanese Islands and Albania.

Harbours have been the principal objectives, accounting for 47 raids with factories next on the list with 41. Then comes 23 on railway power and 18 on aerodromes and oil installations.

VALONA HEADS LIST

Valona, chief Italian base in Albania, heads the list of Italian occupied cities which have received visits from the R.A.F. Turin, northern Italian centre of aeroplane industry, has been bombed 16 times and the naval base of Naples nine.

Durazzo, the northern most Albanian coastal base used by Italy in her operations against Greece, is next on the list with eight visits and afterwards come Sesto Giuliano with seven. Elbasan six, Brindisi five, Milan, Bari and Genoa four each.

None of these figures include actions taken by the Fleet Air Arm.

Greeks Claim More Local Successes

The Greeks claim further local successes in Albania and a powerful counter-attack by the Italians was checked with heavy losses to the enemy, states a London message.

An Athens spokesman said that the operations in the central sector also succeeded and that the Greeks have occupied fresh positions.

Italian planes raided several towns in Greece yesterday. A hospital in the Ionian coast was destroyed while along the Aegean coast, bombs were dropped in the working districts.

Athens newspapers said that the bombings were deliberately made on the civilian. (Special)

HARD TRAINING FOR TOMMY ATKINS

An insight into the training of the men of the British army was given recently by a British army officer in the course of a broadcast from London.

Although the speaker gave no details, he gave a brief account of the hard training and discipline that went into the making of the British soldier of today.

START OF TRAINING

"We start by training ourselves to be good soldiers," he said, "and there is no way out of anything that we have set ourselves to perform. There are also sorts of ways in which this hard training is carried out."

"For instance, if we come to a stream, we don't look for a way over it, but we go straight through and come to the other bank. We teach ourselves to climb and jump off anything up to a twenty-foot wall. We teach ourselves to walk quickly on dark nights and to spend long periods without sleep and food."

"By these means we try to find out just how much a man can do and we then teach that man to develop his instincts as a soldier. In this training is the punch that is one day going to the Germans."

Soviet Will Keep Out Of War

DIRECT POLICY OF PEACE

Soviet Russia's determination to keep out of the war has been reaffirmed by the Secretary of the Russian Communist Party, states a London message.

Addressing a meeting in Moscow to commemorate the 17th anniversary of Lenin's death, he said that the Soviet was pursuing a direct policy of peace and neutrality.

COUNTRY'S INTEREST
The moral and economic strength of Russia's foreign policy was an independent one and served in the interest only of the country.

Continuing, the speaker declared: "Soviet Russia cannot look on impartially outside its frontiers. The international situation today is more complex than ever and full of surprise developments. More than ever extreme vigilance is necessary in view of this menace." (Special)

FLOATING POWER PLANTS
NEW YORK.—Back in 1929 the U.S.S. Lexington supplied Tacoma, Wash., with much-needed electric power during a drought. A year later two 10,000-kilowatt turbine generators were installed in the hull of the Tacoma, which was towed about to supply power where it was needed. At present the Tacoma is in service on the Piscataqua River, near Portsmouth, N.H.

In the light of these experiments it is not astonishing that A. P. Kellogg, turbine engineer of the General Electric Company, should be laying plans for floating power plants to be towed through coastal and inland waterways and connected with regular distribution lines to meet emergency demands for power in carrying out the national defence programme.

According to him, much of the Eastern United States could be reached by floating power plants that could pass through the State of New York's canals.

LOW HULL

About the largest plant that could be packed into a hull would have a rating of 50,000 kilowatts, which would be big enough to apply power for a city of several hundred thousand. Mr. Kellogg would install such a plant in a low hull like that of a Great Lakes freighter. The designer's chief problem is head room. He has to spread his machinery, and it is this spreading that limits the kilowatt capacity.

Floating power plants can be anchored or tied to piers where they are needed. On the larger system, Mr. Kellogg points out, one power barge could be used at any point until it is decided what location would be best for a permanent plant.

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (Reuter)—Following yesterday's statements by Prince Konoye, the Foreign Minister and the Finance Minister, the House of Representatives devoted attention this afternoon to a resolution, urging a necessity for strengthening of the war organisation, which was approved by Parliamentary members yesterday. The resolution has been introduced to the Plenary Session of the House.

Four Million Armed Men

Continued from Page 1

He spoke of the use and abuse of a committee. The Inside Cabinet consisted of five departments—Supply, Aircraft Production, Controllers' department of the Admiralty, the Food Ministry and the Board of Trade.

This group of men would have everything in their hands and at their service would be the heads of the departments to prosecute their policies. So far they have given satisfaction to all concerned.

"It is not for these executives to say how many they would allot or how much shipping can be used. That remains the work of the War Cabinet and I assume responsibility to see that the policy of the War Cabinet is correctly interpreted."

Discussing the question of manpower, Mr. Churchill made a statement the words of which are quoted in the opening paragraphs of this report.

BEVIN'S DEMAND

The Premier then continued that Mr. Bevin's demand for a full war effort is now going to be realised.

"I look forward to a very considerable stretching in the working of the Army. This is not to mean to cut down this Service but to reduce its demand on man-power. The Army is already making very great savings."

"After 18 months of war no more than 80,000 British folk nearly half of which are civilians, have lost their lives by enemy action. Our Army is growing in strength, efficiency and equipment. But it is the work of the factories that will provide the test of man-power."

"This great nation has now got into its war stride but the future contains no evidence for assuming lassitude or despair." (Specia)

WELL RECEIVED

LONDON, Jan. 22 (Reuter)—Mr. Ernest Bevin's announcement of "industrial conscription" in the House of Commons on Tuesday was generally well received by the London Press though the need quickly translate the policy into action is stressed.

THE TIMES says there is only one limit to the effort which must

OLD SCHOOL TIE CONTROVERSY

LONDON, Jan. 22 (Reuter)—An "old school tie" controversy, which has been raging in the British newspapers for some days, reached Parliament yesterday.

The controversy was started by an allegation by Lt.-Col. Bingham in *The Times* that army officers from the middle classes had "fallen down on the job."

Yesterday Mr. M. K. MacMillan (Labour, Western Isles) asked Captain Margesson, War Secretary, in the House whether disciplinary action would be taken.

Captain Margesson said King's Regulations forbade soldiers to publish Press views on military subjects without special authority.

Lt.-Col. Bingham's attention had been called to this and a report asked from him. Action to be taken would be determined after a reply was received.

HOW FAR HAS MARSHAL PETAIN GIVEN IN?

"The newspapers have told us that, according to Vichy report, there was a meeting between Marshal Petain and M. Laval, which enabled them to smooth out the misunderstanding that led to M. Laval's dismissal," said Mr. THOMAS CAVET, political observer, when he broadcast from London on Tuesday.

"On the strength of this, the Germans are announcing that the consequence of this smoothing out means full French collaboration with Germany."

LAVAL'S PLANS

Mr. Cavet expressed the opinion that the reconciliation with M. Laval was already a big concession for the Marshal knows that behind all this talk, M. Laval has done his best to make him an accomplice in his plans to sell the country to German domination.

"M. Laval is also aware that the Marshal would not touch him with a barge-pole if he can help it. All the same, it seems plain that the Marshal has had to give way up to a point. Unless the Germans pointed a pistol at his head he would never have agreed to such a farce of reconciliation."

"The question is: How much has the Marshal given up? My own feeling is that even now Marshal Petain has not accepted, and will not accept, total collaboration with German."

FRENCH PEOPLE SEE BRITISH VICTORY

A Swedish newspaper correspondent writes frankly about conditions in France.

Journeying through unoccupied France, he says, one becomes quickly convinced that France is slowly but surely awakening. Everyone in the unoccupied territory is obsessed by the thought "Will England hold?"

People listen three and four times a day to the French news on the English radio, and many times de Gaulle's voice is heard. The French authorities do not hinder the English radio. None believes his own newspapers or radio; everyone wants to believe the English radio. It is a ray of light in the darkness.

The changed opinion is due to the failure of the air offensive against Britain. No Frenchmen after the surrender could believe that the Germans would not cross England in a few weeks. Now public opinion is three to one on a British victory.

When the German occupation authorities confiscate all groceries, the French authorities complain, but the Germans reply "We have led a dog's life long enough; now it's your turn!"

German civilians arriving in the occupied territory are

mostly women and children; in many provinces they are reckoned in tens of thousands. They are quartered on French people.

Frenchmen are convinced that the German occupation troops are tiring of discipline. Occasionally one notices soldiers not saluting officers. Among the soldiers, especially the married, who are in a majority, one sees increasing sickness and increasing home sickness. They have been in Poland, Holland, Belgium and France.

They are tired of war. All believe in any case that the English will not be beaten. It is said that the offensive is deferred till the spring; several regiments which had orders a month ago for an offensive against England have got counter orders to remain at present at their French posts. Hence the eagerness of the French to listen to the British radio.

Indian Agent's Report

Disinclination to travel on the part of the unsophisticated labouring classes who, in spite of dissemination of information, are not altogether free from entertaining credulous rumours during war time, was partly responsible for the considerable fall in the volume of migration between India and Malaya.

This view is expressed in the annual report of Mr. C. S. Venkatachar, the Agent of the Government of India in Malaya, for 1939.

The ban on assisted emigration, which came into force from June 15, 1938 was in force throughout the year 1939. The effect of the ban on the movement of labour is seen both on immigration into and emigration from Malaya. There were a considerable fall in the volume of migration both ways. This was also due to causes arising out of war conditions such as the increase in the passage rates from the Madras ports to the Straits Settlements and irregular sailings since the outbreak of the war.

The United States has lifted the embargo on aircraft and the aircraft equipment to Soviet Russia, which was imposed during the Finnish war. The lifting of the embargo followed several months of negotiations and all exports to be arranged under licence control. (Special)

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (Reuter)—President Roosevelt at a Press conference said that he "supposed" that 50 executive orders of all kinds have been drawn up "to meet contingencies."

He added that perhaps one of them provides for freezing of United States assets of all European countries.

The orders have been drafted as a precautionary measure so as to be ready in case they are needed suddenly, Mr. Roosevelt said.

He described the talk of giving the American Navy to Britain and convoying ships across the Atlantic as "a cow jump over stuff."

This feeling has found a concrete expression in the efforts of the Indian community to provide amenities and comforts for the Indian troops and in the generous contributions which have already been made to sustain those efforts.

The officers and men of the Indian Army have within a short time of their arrival in Malaya established friendly and cordial relationship with the local civil population.

The Indo-Malayan trade of 1939 showed a marked increase over 1938, the increase being about 7 million dollars. Exports from Malaya exceeded the imports from India by \$1 million dollars, giving a favourable balance for Malaya. With the restriction of trade with many European centres, there appears to be scope for increasing the volume of Indo-Malayan trade.

Turkish Hope For British Victory

A Turkish hope for a British victory has been restated by an Istanbul newspaper, states a London message.

The paper declares that a triumph for Britain will assure a free and independent life for all free people. The article was in reply to an attack by a German newspaper, which accused Turkey of wilfully misunderstanding the new order in Europe.

The Istanbul paper replied that Turkey was not alone in desiring a British victory. That victory was desired by the whole of North America. (Special)

British Children In S. Africa

British children sent to South Africa, under the British Government's evacuation scheme are to be placed under the guardianship of the Union Minister of Social Welfare, states a London message.

"So long as British children remain in South Africa, he will be their official guardian to the exclusion of parents and others and he will be authorised to order medical treatment, etc., as he may think fit." (Special)

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TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RETURNS

In the Colony of Hongkong including the Island, Kowloon and New Territories during the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, Jan. 18, there were altogether 80 traffic accidents, as the result of which three persons were killed and 20 persons were injured.

Of persons killed, three Chinese males, aged 24, 50 and 58 respectively were knocked down and killed by lorries while crossing the carriageway.

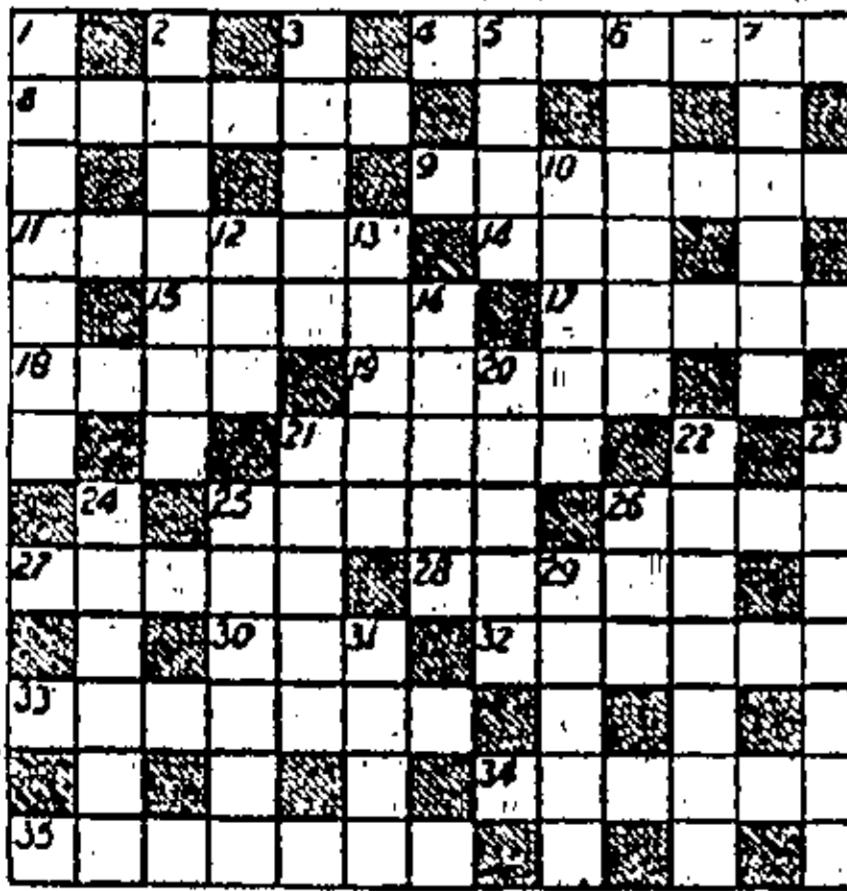
Of 80 accidents, 28 were collisions between vehicles; 27 were collisions between vehicles and pedestrians; 26 accidents were due to other causes.

Solution No. 812

ACROSS: 1. Pavement; 5. Eros, 6. Glancing; 9. Pier; 11. Vast; 13. Loire; 15. Tyne; 18. Entrée; 20. Oxygen; 21. Spot; 23. Marla; 24. Pest; 28. Then; 29. Colonist; 30. Yank; 31. Deployed.
DOWN: 1. Page; 2. Veal; 3. Mocha; 4. Ninety; 6. Railings; 7. Sergeant; 10. Flex; 12. Step; 14. Geometry; 15. Sturgeon; 17. Note; 19. Esau; 22. Oppose; 25. Shoal; 26. Liar; 27. Stud

CROSSWORD

NO. 813



ACROSS
4 Abraded
8 Praises
9 Chaffer
11 Gibberish
14 Insect
15 Broken in
17 Equipped
18 Regrets
19 Spurts on
21 Comic
25 Animal
26 Gull
27 Criminal
28 Wanderer
30 Fragment
32 American
33 Remem-
bers
34 Lost
35 Guards
1 False
witness
2 Begon
3 Melan-
choly.

SOLUTION TOMORROW

MUNSANG COLLEGE TRUSTEES LITIGATION APPEAL FAILS

"Deplorable Dispute" Says Mr. Justice Williams

"There is undoubtedly good grounds for criticism of Dr. Tso. There was no reason why he did not accept the loans and building and school grants, and put them into a separate account, even if dissatisfied with Mr. Huang's handling of accounts. With a little tact and goodwill he might have smoothed over the trouble in January, at the time when he was satisfied Mr. Huang was becoming amenable to the Council's instructions."

"The dismissal of Mr. Huang from the headmastership by the Council is not all to his credit."

"I cannot, however, find that he was domineering or obstructive," said Mr. Justice Williams, when delivering judgment in the Munsang College trustees litigation at the Full Court of Appeal yesterday morning.

The appeal was brought by Messrs. Rufus Huang, Wong Sun-yin and Lee Sung-po, against an order of the Chief Justice, made in Chambers on June 6, that Mr. Huang cease to be a trustee of the Munsang College and member of the College Council. The respondents were Dr. S. W. Tso, C.B.E., LL.D., and Messrs. Lam Tsz-fung and Mok Hing-soung.

The appellants were represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., instructed by Mr. E. S. C. Brooks, of Messrs. Hastings & Co., while the Hon. Mr. Leo D'Almada, Jr., instructed by Mr. M. H. Turner, of Messrs. Deacons, appeared for the respondents.

THE JUDGMENT

In dismissing the appeal with costs, Mr. Justice Williams, President of the Court, said, inter alia:

Reference can only be made briefly to the main events in this deplorable dispute which must have done incalculable harm to the College and which culminated in an application to the Court by the appellants on April 12 for the removal of the respondents from their positions on the Council.

Munsang College was founded through the generosity of the late Mr. Au Chak-man and Mr. Mok Kon-sang, father of third respondent, and the initiative of Dr. Tso. Mr. Huang was engaged as principal and the Council was formed in April to govern the school. Dr. Tso became Chairman and Mr. Lam was a member since 1930 and in 1932 was elected to serve on a financial sub-committee. Third respondent became a member in 1934, second appellant in 1937 and third appellant in 1938.

FINANCIAL LOSS

During the next five years the school was run at a financial loss; the \$20,000 was exhausted and the deficit in 1930 was \$6,000. The council then obtained an annual Government grant of \$6,000, the success of the application being due in no small measure to the efforts of Dr. Tso. Until December, 1932, the Council apparently functioned as the governing body though financial matters, since 1929, were in the hands of Mr. Huang, in whom the Council then had complete confidence.

Thereafter until 1939 the Council held no regular meetings, probably due to the fact that the Government grant had relieved financial anxiety; during that period Mr. Huang was, for all practical purposes, the Council, though he continually consulted Dr. Tso and other members from whom he obtained valuable advice.

FIRST CHINESE CLUB TO HAVE LADY MEMBERS

The distinction of being the first Straits Chinese club in Malacca to have lady members, is claimed by the "Nightingales," in their annual report. Thirteen lady members were enrolled. The membership was also increased from 83 to 134.

The club also held two concerts, under the patronage of the Resident Councillor, Malacca, in aid of the Malaya Patriotic Fund on March 30 and 31 and another on Sept. 21. In all, \$845.84 were realised.

Among the social activities of the society was a successful fancy dress party—the second held by the club, on Feb. 17.

It also went on the air, broadcasting instrumental and vocal items in English and Malay from the Stadt House on April 26, May 3 and 21 and on June 7. At the last performance, an all-Chinese programme was selected.

POLICE DANCE

PROCEEDS IN AID OF CHARITY

The Hongkong Police and the Police Reserve Force will hold a dinner dance at the Peninsula Hotel on Friday, Feb. 14, at 8 p.m. under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Acting Governor, Lieutenant-General E. F. Norton, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., who has kindly consented to be present.

The proceeds of this Dinner Dance, after deducting expenses, will be donated to and divided equally between British and Chinese War Charities.

His Lordship then went on to review the evidence given at the trial respecting the raising of loans by Mr. Huang and the selection, by the Council, of Mr. Lam as treasurer; the request of the council that Mr. Huang should hand over all cheque books, pass books, etc., to Mr. Lam.

Referring to June 28, when the contract was ready for signing, his Lordship said that he was not quite satisfied with the reasons given by Mr. Lam for his refusal to sign—that the contractor was new to Hongkong and had failed to furnish a satisfactory surety—as the contract did not call for a surety.

Various meetings of the Council were held to discuss the matter of the building, and, when Mr. Huang found that Dr. Tso refused the Macao loan of \$20,000, he had to raise money to pay the contractor. Mr. Huang wrote to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank requesting a loan of \$25,000, and arranged to call at the Bank to discuss the loan on July 29.

On Aug. 11, Mr. Huang paid a first instalment of \$5,500 to the contractor, and on Aug. 17 he told Mr. Lam that he had raised a loan of some money and had made this payment.

COUNCIL DECISION

After reviewing the various payments made by, and loans contracted for by, Mr. Huang, his Lordship referred to the meeting of the school Council on July 29 when a decision was reached to dismiss Mr. Huang from the headmastership on payment of one month's salary.

"The reasons given for this treatment of one who has worked so hard in the interests of the school for a long period were that he had claimed that he was the only representative of the school; he had refused to transfer the school property after his removal from the trusteeship; and he had neglected his duties as headmaster by spending time in unjustifiable litigation; his continuance as headmaster jeopardised the school. The main grievance at this time seems to have been his refusal to assign which could have been overcome by obtaining a vesting order from the Court. There was no necessity therefore to dismiss him from the headmastership at that time, and particularly on such ungenerous terms."

His Lordship went on to comment on Mr. Huang's using various moneys of the school without previous reference to the Council. It was not clear, said his Lordship, when the \$500 school fees was paid to the contractor, but it might possibly be part of the payment made on Nov. 21, in which case it was a direct disobedience of the instructions. This payment was, however, approved of Mr. Lam.

USED SCHOOL FEES
Mr. Huang's taking of \$7,000 school fees from Mrs. Shea was

FOSTER'S Export LAGER

Heathful
and
Nourishing

Brewed by
The Carlton & United Breweries Ltd.,
Melbourne.

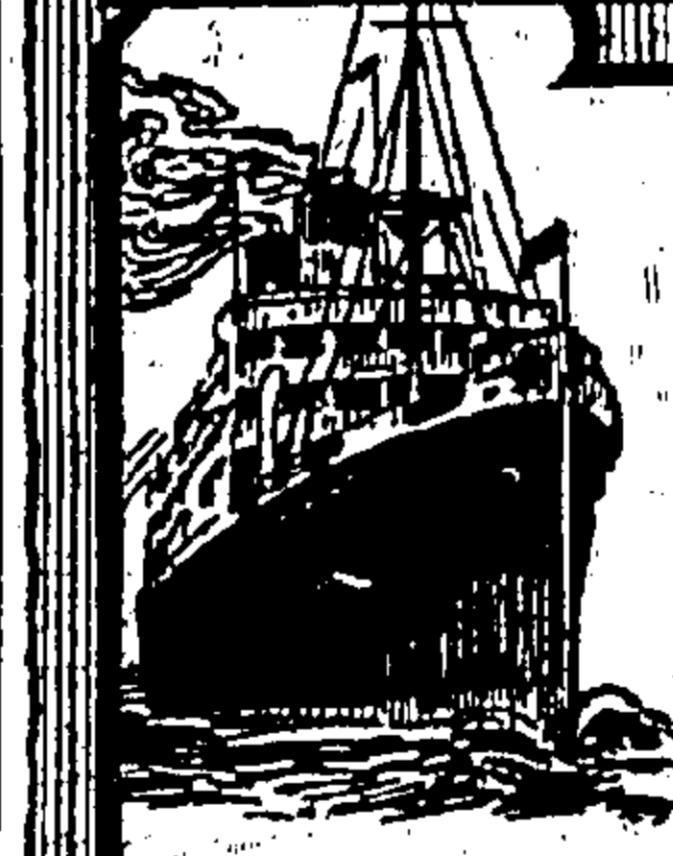


Sole Agents:
L. RONDON & CO.,
Marina House
Tel. 3293

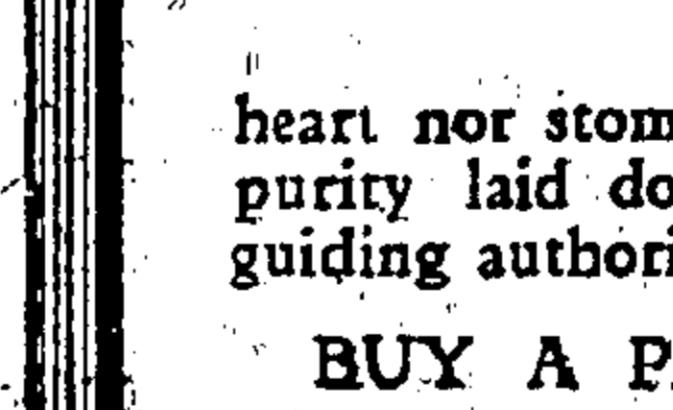
Obtainable everywhere



It's EASY to Catch
COLD or 'FLU'
when TRAVELLING



'ASPRO'
WILL PROTECT YOU



GERMS are no respecters of persons. Wherever you travel you cannot tell the moment you are likely to catch a cold—or even the 'Flu. The proved protection is 'ASPRO.' At the slightest sign of sneezing—sore throat—feverishness, etc., take 'ASPRO' according to the directions in the packet. Quick relief is assured, because 'ASPRO' expels the body poisons through the pores of the skin, and, therefore, restores one to normal health by eliminating such poisons and not suppressing them. Furthermore, 'ASPRO' is safe, sure and certain—it neither harms the

heart nor stomach, and it conforms to the standard of purity laid down by the British Pharmacopoeia—the guiding authority of the medical profession.

BUY A PACKET TO-DAY FOR PROOF.

STAUNCH BE-
LIEVER IN
'ASPRO' NOW—
SCEPTICAL AT
FIRST!23 Roseville St.,
Roseville, N.S.W.

Dear Sirs,
I thank 'ASPRO' Tablets for ridng me of influenza for my little boy, aged nine, as well as myself, when my wife, who was then as unbelieveable in them as I was, had been taken ill and finished up in hospital with double pneumonia, while we were getting colds, but stopped them with 'ASPRO' in nothing flat.

My wife is a strong epileptic for whom I now take 'ASPRO' at the first sign of a cold. Wishing 'ASPRO' and their inventors all the good luck they deserve—I am

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) L. WILLIAMS

Always Keep
'ASPRO' in the
Home for:

Headache
Rheumatism
Sleeplessness
Toothache
Sore Throat
Neuralgia
Hay Fever
Feverishness
Irritability
Temperature
Alcoholic After Effects

'ASPRO' Gives Great
Relief to Women when
Depressed

13F/34

Stubborn Cold
Goes — PROOF!6 Hammer Street,
Williamstown.

Dear Sirs,
I thank you for your kind letter and enclosures. I am sure the way to effect a cure to the nasty COLD with which I had been battling for three weeks, was to have used 'ASPRO' as you suggested. I had tried so many other infallible remedies.
On Thursday last I carried out your advice to the letter, and I could hardly believe the fact that my cold, which was so bad, had gone. I had been coughing through the night as I had been in the habit of doing. Although I have used 'ASPRO' on several occasions, this is the first time that it has been so effective. I am sure that the reason is that it is so easily absorbed and taken into the system.

On Friday morning I had a

light cold, but it was

soon gone.

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THE KING OF HOBBIES

10 Million Stamp Collectors In The United States

One May morning ninety-nine years ago the couriers in England delivered letters on which a small label had been pasted to show that the postage fee had been paid in advance by the sender. The label was black and bore a likeness of the young Queen Victoria, writes Henny Bellmann.

It was the first postage stamp.

Old gentlemen shook their heads and said, "What will they think of next?" They gave the stamps to the children and the first stamp collectors were made then and there.

Next year, for the hundredth anniversary of the issuance of these little labels, England will hold a huge celebration with a world-wide exhibit at Earl's Court in London. There will be distinguished juries to judge the priceless collections, handsome prizes, and, doubtless a special stamp to commemorate the centenary.

There have been nearly 100,000 different stamps issued by some 200 countries during these ninety-nine years. Collecting began early. First, small collections of used stamps kept as curiosities; then more important collections of unused examples. Very soon collectors began to specialize—one country or one kind of stamp.

Royalty joined in the pastime and someone called it "the hobby of kings and the king of hobbies." The phrase stuck.

Here and there shrewd individuals saw the commercial aspects of stamp collecting. Dealers in "obliterated" (used) stamps were not uncommon in the late 'sixties.

During that decade D. Appleton and Company published an album and J. W. Scott, a stamp fancier, laid the foundation of the great stamp house known today as the Scott Stamp and Coin Company.

Stamp collecting had become a business.

COUNTERFEITS

Next came counterfeiters and then experts to detect them. Societies were formed for the exchange of information. A word was coined:

Philately. Specialists were called philatelists. On March 1, 1888, the American Journal of Philately was issued with Scott as its editor. Stamp collecting had become a science.

Today there are 10,000,000 collectors in the United States—one out of every thirteen persons.

The selling of stamps, a vast, internationally related activity, is one of the major businesses of the world. In New York City alone something like 5,000 people are employed in this business and its immediate ramifications. The annual expenditure by collectors must easily be above \$100,000,000.

In the upper brackets fine stamps are rarer than fine jewels; and they cost more. The men who sell them are reliable experts, as expert and honourable as the great jewel merchants.

The one-cent magenta of British Guiana, for instance, brought \$50,000 when sold at auction in Paris some years ago. It was bought by Mr. Hinds of Utica, New York. The agent of King George V bid on it, but stopped

at \$10,000.

DIFFERENT ANSWER

Why do they collect? Each collector will have a different answer to this question. In the main, people collect stamps for the same reasons that other people chum pipes, or snuff boxes—for fun. It is the only good reason.

Collecting itself is right-hand, first cousin to the acquisitive instinct. That is why so many small boys—and so few girls—are collectors. Collecting stamps is something more than a hobby.

The process enters almost at once into phases of research with precisely the same method involved as in botanical or zoological study—the scrutiny of character and variation, the identification, classification, and so on.

The real philatelist is a pretty good scientist and a first-rate research man. There is the paper

in endless varieties; watermarks, often difficult to identify; kinds of

printing and engraving (some stamps are engravings, some are

lithographs or typographs, some are

printed on flat-bed presses, some

on rotary presses—which alters the size of the stamp and

creates a minor variety); kinds of

ink; varieties of perforations with technical names from several

languages. Back of the actual

definition of the stamp itself lie

Carpets Sell Over The Seven Seas

British carpet manufacturers report increasing wartime exports to Empire and certain neutral countries although they have turned out more than one million blankets for the Forces.

In one week a big Scottish firm received orders for carpets from the Faroe Islands, Trinidad, Peru and Iceland; it has exported more carpets to the Empire and to neutral countries in the first six months of this year than in the previous twelve months, and for the last fifty years has been sending carpets to Australia without a break.

Today British carpet manufacturers are carrying large stocks in Australia to meet the big demand there.

New Zealand's imports are limited only by the quota.

Canada, too, is steadily increasing her carpet orders, indeed British carpet manufacturers are now making special fabrics for the Canadian market. Popular colours are fawn, beige and green.

South Africa, in proportion to its white population, is a very heavy buyer, and carpet market research is now being carried out to ascertain preferences of taste in material and colours there.

In all the places that I have visited, the warmth with which I was received by the leaders of the Indian people, scholars and representatives of different communities, makes me more firmly convinced that the historic friendship between India and China is now again a living force. The influence of the revival of friendship

the political or economic reasons for the issue, the events commemorated, the significance of the national symbols, and much more. All of this is a part of the

revival of friendship

and the events commemorated.

The object of his tour, he explained, was to call on a friendly neighbour whose friendship they had enjoyed for many years and whose sympathetic support to their national cause had won their gratitude.

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FOREIGN MARKETS & QUOTATIONS

MONEY AND EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS

JANUARY 22, 1941.

On London:—
Telegraphic Transfer, 1/3 7/8
Bank Bills, on demand 1/2 7/8
Credits 4 months' eight
On Shanghai:—
On demand 420
On Singapore:—
On demand 52 3/4
On Japan:—
On demand 102 1/2
On India:—
Telegraphic Transfer, 82 1/8
and demand 82 1/8
On New York:—
Bank Bills, on demand 23 3/8
Credits, 60 days' eight 24 1/8
On Batavia:—
On demand 43 3/4
On Paris:—
Bank Bills, on demand Nom.
Credits 4 months' eight Nom.
On Saigon:—
On demand 101 1/3
On Manila:—
On demand 46 3/4
On Bangkok:—
On demand 149 1/2
On Sterling Notes:—
Bank Buying Rate ... Now.
Bar Silver per oz 23 3/18

Market Report

FROM ROZA BROS.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.
Silver prices dropped 1/16 yesterday for both deliveries, the quotations being 23 3/16 for Ready and 23 1/8 for Forward. Silver advices reported a quiet market with a small business done. American Silver was quoted at 34 3/4 for Spot.

The London/New York cross-rate was quoted at 402 1/2. New York-London was quoted at 403 1/2.

MARKET

Quiet U.S. Dollars were a shade steadier.

STERLING

No business was reported. There were sellers at 1/3 1/3 January/March, buyers at 1/3 1/3 Cash.

U. S. DOLLARS

Some business was reported early in the morning at 23 3/4 for February. At the close there were sellers at 23 3/4 Cash/February, buyers at 23 13/16 February, possibly Cash.

SHANGHAI DOLLARS

Opened with sellers at 435 1/2. Business was arranged at various rates. Closed with sellers at 436 1/2 for Cash.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Sterling last advices reported sellers at 3.27/64 for Spot. U.S. Dollars at 5.7/16 sellers for Spot.

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, Jan. 22 (Reuter). Official T.T. Rates

Opening London 0/3-5/18
New York 5-1/4
Japan 22-1/4
India 18-3/8
Paris nominal
Hongkong 22

Sterling Sellers
Opening Closing
Spot 0/3-27/64 0/3-27/64
Jan. 0/3-13/32 0/3-27/64
Feb. 0/3-25/64 0/3-25/64

U.S. Dollars
Spot 5-13/32 \$5-7/16
Jan. 5-13/32 5-13/32
Feb. 5-3/8 5-3/8
Market:—Quiet but steady.

Silver Duty Rate
The Central Bank of China's rate on London at 10 a.m. today was 1/2-1/2.

The Equalisation rate was 22 per cent.

India Rupee Paper
Bombay, Jan. 21 (Reuter). Govt. 34% Rupee, 95-0-0.

Calcutta Exchange
Calcutta, Jan. 21 (Reuter). T.T. on Japan, 81-1/4.

SILVER MARKET
LONDON SILVER
London, Jan. 21 (Reuter). Silver—Little local selling. Business small. Market very quiet. In the afternoon the market was quiet with no business.

Spot, 23-3/16.
Forward, 23-1/8.

BOMBAY SILVER
Bombay, Jan. 21 (Reuter). Market—Steady. Oftake 50 bars, Indian Mint Silver.

Ready 82-0-0
Feb. 21 Settlement 63-0-0
Mar. 25 Settlement 62-11

18/0
4/-

Mercantile Bank of India, 25, "G" 11/-

Pekin Syndicate 15/-

S'hal Elec. Constr. Co. 1/6

S'hal Waterworks "A" 13/-

Gulai Kalumpang Rubber 15/7

Lon. Mid. & Scot. Rly. 14/-

Great Western Rly. 26/-

National Bank of India 31/-

B.A. Tob. (beaver) 94/4/-

Dunlop Rubber 34/-

Shell Trans. & Trad. (beaver) 45/7/-

*-bid. *-ex. div.

Bristol Aeroplane 9/8

18/0
4/-

Imperial Chemical Ind. 30/1

United Steel 23/-

Woolworths 55/-

Mareman Investments 7/8

Western Holdings 10/3

Sub-Nigel 155

Shell Trans. & Trad. (beaver) 45/7/-

*-bid. *-ex. div.

Bristol Aeroplane 9/8

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4/-

Imperial Chemical Ind. 30/1

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PRESIDENT LINER SAILINGS

To SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU
S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" Feb. 5
S.S. "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE" Feb. 22
S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" Mar. 5

To NEW YORK and BOSTON via MANILA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY and CAPE TOWN
S.S. "PRESIDENT MONROE" Feb. 9
S.S. "PRESIDENT GRANT" Mar. 23
S.S. "PRESIDENT JACKSON" Mar. 23

To MANILA
S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" Jan. 29
S.S. "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE" Feb. 16
S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" Feb. 26

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YAWATA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Jan.
ASAMA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Feb.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER (Starts from Kobe)
HEIAN MARU ... Saturday, 25th Jan.
SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Hilo & San Francisco.
* SAKURA MARU (starts from Kobe) Saturday, 25th Jan.
NEW YORK via Japan & Panama
* NOZIMA MARU ... Thursday, 30th Jan.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila.
SUWA MARU ... Wednesday, 29th Jan.
HAIPHONG, SAIGON & MADRA
* TOTTORI MARU (Cargo accepted for Haiphong & Saigon) Wednesday, 22nd Jan.
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.
HARUNA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Jan.
* TOYAMA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Feb.
RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore
TOBA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Jan.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA
KAMO MARU ... Thursday, 23rd Jan.
YAWATA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Jan.
ASAMA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Feb.
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A.R.P. ORDERS

JANUARY 22, 1941

A.R.P. Orders issued by Wing-Commander A. H. S. Steele-Perkins, O.B.E., Director of Air Raid Precautions.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY

The Director of Air Raid Precautions wishes all Chinese members of the Corps of Air Raid Wardens a peaceful and prosperous New Year.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

Attestation.—There will be no attestation of Wardens in Hongkong on Jan. 28, or in Kowloon on Jan. 29.

Instructional Classes.—There will be no A.R.P. Lectures on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 27 and 28.

A.R.P. HANDBOOKS

Handbook No. 1 and Handbook No. 2 (English).—Wardens who have copies of these handbooks in their possession, which do not require, are requested to return same to Headquarters where the stock is practically exhausted.

ANTI-SABOTAGE WORK

Members of the Hongkong Corps of Air Raid Wardens are asked to give every assistance to Government by volunteering for anti-sabotage duties.

STRENGTH-DECREASE

The following Wardens are permitted to resign:—

244 Miss Ho Waifeng, Central; 592 Chung Tai-hong, 1498 Wong Koon-fong, Upper Levels; 2067 Leung Kai-fan, 2126 So Kong-chee, Kowloon City, on leaving the Colony. G/W 1685 (T) J. F. Gross, Western, due to ill health. 1690 Leung Po-hing, Central.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

2058 Miss Wong Yeat-tin, Kowloon City, to 143, Sai Yee Street, ground floor, Mongkoktsui and 3138 Miss Au Fu-yung, Kowloon City, to 160, Des Voeux Road, West, third floor, Western.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. A. E. Gerondal, Deputy Chief Air Raid Warden, Hongkong, is granted leave from Jan. 6 to Jan. 31.

APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments are notified with effect from Jan. 22.

Temporary Divisional Warden, M. L. Bevan, to be acting Head Warden, while employed at A.R.P. Headquarters, with effect from Jan. 21.

PROMOTIONS

The following promotions are notified with effect from Jan. 15:—

Tsimshatsui.—To be Senior Warden. 1569 Li Chi-leung, To be Deputy Senior Warden.—1571 Ng Wing-kwong.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following have qualified as Wardens but are not available for duty with the Corps:—

Miss Lai Wai-tak, Miss Lily Wong, Ma Wai-sang, Chung Ping-kwan.

STRENGTH-INCREASE

The following have qualified as Air Raid Wardens and are posted to Divisions as hereunder:—

Western.—3236 Choi Ilt-ming, 1058 Chan Chi-kin, 3360 Cheung-lai, 3361 Fung Kok-fai, 3363 Lau Woon-cheung, 3365 Lee Chiu-lol, 3366 Lee Yip-kwan, 3367 Li Ip-kin, 3368 Li Man-kit, 3369 Lun Chiu, 3370 Ng Kup-sun, 3371 Wong Kwok-pang, 3372 Miss Woo Chi-dip, 3373 Yip Yuk-tong.

Bay View.—3377 Chan Ho-ning, 3378 Cheung Man-sang, 3379 Handwei Chow, 3380 Chow Hon-shu, 3382 Leung Yeung-por, 3384 Miss Mow Jack, 3385 Shum Kwei-din, 3387 Wong Shau-luk.

Central.—244 Miss Chan Kwok-wai, 1890 Chu Yuet-ping, 3388 Lai Keng-kwong, 3346 Leung Wai, 3389 Li Tung-ling, 3390 Wong Tze-chung, 3392 Yeung Pak-ki.

Eastern.—3201 Lai Shiu-wai, 3211 Poon Kam-wing, 1822 Wong Kam-chuen.

Upper Levels.—2645 Lau Shee-kam, 3376 Francis C. N. Tam, (Sgt.) B. H. PUCKLE, Deputy Director of A.R.P.

WEATHER REPORT

Hongkong Royal Observatory

10 a.m. Jan. 23. Barometer (at sea level), 29.86 ins.

Temperature, 75 F.

Humidity, 89 per cent.

Wind Direction, SSW.

Wind Force (Beaufort), 3.

Temperature: Maximum yesterday,

73 F.

Temperature: minimum last night,

69 F.

Rainfall for 24 hrs. ending 10th today, 2.11 ins.

Total rainfall since January 1st,

3.24 ins.

Against an average of, 0.58 ins.

Sunset tonight, 6.05 p.m.

Sunrise tomorrow, 7.05 a.m.

4 p.m. Jan. 22. Barometer (at sea level), 29.75 ins.

Temperature, 75 F.

Humidity, 90 per cent.

Wind Direction, SW.

Wind Force (Beaufort), 5.

Maximum temperature, 77 F.

Minimum temperature, 69 F.

Rainfall, 0.01 ins.

POLICE LAUNCH ADRIFT

A Harbour Office notice requests vessels to keep a good lookout for a grey painted motor boat with "Police Launch No. 16" marked on each bow. The launch is believed to be drifting toward Macao from Tel O, Lantau Island.

Any vessel sighting the boat is asked to recover it if possible and to hand it over to the Water Police, Hongkong.

CARIMATA STRAITS

The lights on the Red and Black buoy north-west of Clemencia Bank, and the black buoy east of Fox Banks in Carimata Strait, Borneo, have been relighted, according to a Harbour Office notification.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE

THE BURNS PHILP LINE

From 23 to 29 Jan. 1941.
HIGH WATER. LOW WATER

Days of Week	Hong Kong Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Thur. 23	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
	06 40	18 12	06 42	06 40	18 12	06 42
	18 12	06 42	18 12	18 02	06 02	18 02
Fri. 24	08 04	4 3	01 37	08 07	7 1	15 07
	18 07	4 3	01 37	18 07	7 1	15 07
Sat. 25	09 06	4 4	02 24	19 58	7 4	13 10
	18 15	4 4	02 24	19 58	7 4	13 10
Sun. 26	09 49	4 5	03 04	20 45	7 6	13 47
	19 05	4 5	03 04	20 45	7 6	13 47
Mon. 27	10 27	4 6	03 39	21 27	7 6	14 36
	19 27	4 6	03 39	21 27	7 6	14 36
Tues. 28	11 03	4 7	04 13	22 08	7 4	15 17
	19 08	4 7	04 13	22 08	7 4	15 17
Wed. 29	11 38	4 9	04 47	22 42	7 2	15 57
	19 38	4 9	04 47	22 42	7 2	15 57

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

The following unclaimed telegrams from Shanghai are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

Chow Hung-pun, 112 Queen's Rd. C, Room 11A; Lock Kwei-fong, 64 Village Road; Nan Kai Kam Kee; Chang Sik-Hong, c/o Luk Kwok Hotel.

For further particulars regarding loading dates etc. please apply to:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

TELEPHONE NO. 30331

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RACE CARNIVAL

Continued from Page 2

152. Dignitas 149, Double Dutch 152, Dutch Treat 152, Endeavour 152, Hawaiian Love 152, Hole In One 149, Jungle Love 149, Jus Gentium 149, King's Flight 152, Leading Star 152, Lex Forti 152, Look See 152, Macy 149, Mainsail 152, Manhattan 149, Moonlight 149, National Blessings 152, Never-Never 152, Newborn Star 152, Newmarket Day 149, Ogle 152, Ophir 152, Riverbridge 152, Royal Sovereign 152, Santa Anita 152, Saratoga 152, Seal River 149, Seventy Six 152, Snow White 149, Sports Lady 149, Starlight View 149, Strathalbyn 149, Sunspot 152, Sydney Diamond 152, Sydney Lady 152, The Hawk 152, Tobaccoship 149, Too Hot 152, Trade Wind 149, Twinkling Star 152, United Express 152, Vicar 152, Vitamin M 152, Wayworth 149, Zaddeyday 152.

11.50 p.m.—Anoy Handicap—

Winner \$750. Second \$300. Third

\$200. For China Ponies classified

"D" Class. To be ridden by

Jockeys who have not won ten

races anywhere at any time. No

Whips or Spurs allowed. Entrance

\$10. Six Furlongs.

Bistro 135 lbs, Bressay 152, Chatterbox 148, Dawn Star 159, Eve of Hunting 159, Eve of Peace 155, Golden Cow 135, Jack O'Lantern 148, King's Worthy 148, Lovelystar 159, Night View 155, Comphy 143, Phoenix 151, Piet Hein 136, Portrush 145, Royal Highness 148, Royal Wedding-Eve 159, Salvage Master 145, Scenic View 159, Smiling Time 148, Soldier of Britain 159, Sunlight View 152, Sylvandale 153, Talkative 137, The Leopard 143, The Tigress 135, This Time 155, Valorous 145, West Lake 159, Wilber 146.

12-8.00 p.m.—Wakool Handicap—

—Winner \$1,000. Second \$350.

Third \$250. For Australian Sub-

scription Ponies classified "B" Class. Jockey Allowance. En-

trance \$10. One Mile.

Ajax, Albury, A Roaring Time,

Atlas, Busylight, Connieber, Con-

tract, Criffel, Derby Day, Devonian,

Fair Chance, Flying Dutchman,

Franklin, Happy Landings, Income

Tax, Many Thanks, Melody Star,

Murrumbidgee, Piccadilly, Jim

Princess, Claro, Pumpernickel,

Rivulet, Rowan, Sparrow, Spring-

hurst, Sydney Lad, Tornado Star,

Vixen Tor.

VALLEY TRAINING GALLOPS

The following times were clocked during the training gallops held at Happy Valley on January 19, 21 and 22 respectively:

	Dis-	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Last
	stance	Qr.	Qr.	Qr.	Qr.	Qr.	Qr.	Qr.
A Surprising	Timet	1	30.3	1.00	1.28.1	1.57.3		29.2
National Blessing	14	35	1.07	1.39	2.10.2	2.41		30.3
Nomine Poena	14	33.2	1.05	1.36.2	2.06.1	2.34.4		28.3
A Fine Timet	1	33.2	1.09.4	1.43.1	2.14			30.4
National Courage	14	35	1.05.2	1.38.2	2.09	2.38.4		29.4
Ratio Deedendi	14	33	1.03.1	1.33	2.02.2	2.31.3		29.1
Bendigo	1	31.3	1.01.1	1.03.2	1.58.3			28.1
Arnibert	14	33	1.04	1.38	2.10	2.41		31
Jus Gentium	14	35.2	1.08.2	1.40	2.09	2.37.3		28.3
Luxury	1	41.2	1.18.3	1.53	2.24			31
Royal Sovereign	1	29	57.2	1.25.4	1.57.4			32
A Happy Time	1	29	57.2	1.25.4	1.55.4			30
Archibert	14	38	1.08.2	1.41.3	2.12	2.40.4		28.4
Buggage Master	1	36.1	1.11	1.42.3	2.11			28.2
A Luxurious Time								
& A Blossom								
Time	1	30	1.00	1.30.1	2.01.2			31.1
Lex Forti	1	32	1.04	1.34.2	2.04.4			30.2
Bona Vacantia	1	31	1.03	1.32.3	2.03			30.2
Vitamin M	1	40	1.20	1.55	2.24			29
Oracle	14	37	1.10.3	1.41.2	2.14	2.44.3	3.14	29.2
Oolong	14	36	1.09.1	1.39.4	2.09.3	2.41.1	3.13	31.4
Oslet & Ozark	14	36.3	1.15	1.53.3	2.33.3	3.05		31.2
Willow	1	42.2	1.16	1.49.3	2.19			29.2
Sydney Lady	1	38.3	1.13.1	1.44	2.13			29
Black Seal	14	37.2	1.14	1.47.3	2.19	2.50		31
Gay Fox	14	36	1.09	1.44.1	2.16	2.45.1		29.1
Fleetwing	14	35.1	1.08.2	1.39.3	2.12.3	2.43	3.11.2	28.2
Gloaming	14	36.4	1.13.1	1.46.1	2.17.3	2.47	3.15.2	28.2

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21

King's Welcome	14	35.3	1.06	1.36	2.04.3	2.34.4		30.1
Castle Hilt	1	30.2	1.02.2	1.34.2	2.05.3			31.1
Newborn Star	1	33	1.07	1.39	2.08.1			29.1
Marsh Warbler	14	34.1	1.03.1	1.35.2	2.04.4	2.32		27.1
Twinkling Star	1	32	1.04	1.37.2	2.07.1			29.4
Never-Never								
King's Flight	14	38.2	1.13	1.45.3	2.18	2.48.4	3.18.3	29.4
Amulet Star	1	33.1	1.07.3	1.40	2.09.2			29.2
Zaddeyday								
Corriedot	14	35.2	1.09.4	1.42.3	2.15.2	2.47	3.17.1	30.1
Leading Star								
Harmony Star	1	36.3	1.09.4	1.41				31.1
Gloaming	14	28.4	59	1.27.2				28.2
Riverbridge	14	42.3	1.23	1.01.2	2.38	3.14.2	3.47	32.3
Woodbridge	14	34.3	1.07	1.38.3	2.11	2.43	3.16	33

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22

Strathalbyn	&							
Sonorita	14	42.2	1.20	1.52.4	2.22.3	2.51		28.2
Sports Lady	&							
Trade Wind	1	39	1.15.1	1.50.2	2.20.2			30
Well Done	&							
Eve of Paradise	1	37	1.13.3	1.51	2.25.3			34.3
Tobaccoship	1	38.3	1.13.2	1.47.1	2.18.2			31.1
Dutch Treat	1	29.2	59	1.29	1.59.2			30.2
Dashing Beauty	&							
& Dignitast	14	38.3	1.14.2	1.44.2				30
Buckfastleigh	1	35	1.10	1.40.4	2.09.3			28.4
Distant View	1	33	1.07	1.37	2.04.4			27.4
Moonlight	&							
Daylight	14	38.3	1.15.3	1.48	2.22	2.53.4	3.22	28.1
Prairie View	14	33	1.02.3	1.29.4				27.1
Maubert	1	35.3	1.10.					